The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2636. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Startling and Important Developments.

Alarming Increase and Rapid Growth of the Slave Traffic—Necessity for Measures of Repression.

From Our Own Correspondent.

United States Ship Portsmouth,
St. Paul de Loando, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

It is now eight months since this ship left the United States, as a cruiser on the west coast of Africa for the space of two years, to form part of the squadron there maintained, in accordance with the treaty made by the United States with England, providing for the keeping of a certain number of guns distributed along that coast, in our national vessels, in order to suppress, and finally exterminate, that most cruel, infernal and horrible traffic, the Slave-trade.

In the making of a treaty of this kind, it is to be supposed that it meant something more than a dead letter; yet it seems, from the loose and indeterminate nature of the instructions given to our naval officers, and the facility with which vessels are cleared in the United States, even if captured, that on the part of the United States it has been almost virtually inoperative to the suppression of the trade, beyond the mere presence of two or three ships, occasionally, at a few points along the coast. Things have gone on in this way for years. The trade has increased beyond measure; our flag has been subject to continual annoyance and surveillance from British cruisers, because our ships have not been near to attend to their duty, to fulfill their obligations, to board and examine American ships, to take their own prizes, and to keep in check the overbearing spirit of English officers. Consequently, everything is in confusion; there are no united, harmonious, cooperative efforts made to suppress the trade, and our national reputation has suffered lamentably in the eyes of England.

The few months' experience we have had on the coast has not altogether been thrown away. *It has thoroughly convinced us that the whole slave coast is, we may say, lined with slavers, who are generally from New-York, cleared from the Custom House, bringing all the appliances of the trade with them, and manœuvering about on the coast, under various pretences and disguises of legal traffic; particularly under that most specious blind—the obtaining palm oil—until the favorable moment having arrived, the cargo is shipped, and a few hours finds them out of danger, on the way to the West Indies.*

Much ignorance prevails at home, in relation to the true state of affairs on the coast. The *palm oil trade* is supposed to be in a highly flourishing condition. We are told that the competition between English and American merchants, to obtain possession of this trade, is so great that they are almost ready to cut each other's throats, in their eager desire to run one another off the coast; and that it is the policy of England, through her navy, to annoy American vessels so much that they will not come for oil. *This opinion is wholly false.*

In the first place, there are *few or no* English vessels engaged in this oil trade. During eight months, we have seen but one; while, in the same period, we have encountered dozens of pretended American oil-traders. The English officers know of but three English legal traders on the slave coast. Again, the vessels we have examined have generally been cleared from New-York, for a period of seven to nine months, while, under favorable circumstances, nearly two years, or more, would be required to fill the large casks they have, as the oil is obtained slowly, and in small quantities at a time.

At the present time, too, oil is scarce, and at Ambriz—to which point these vessels clear, *anchor for a few hours and then leave*—there is none to be had, as we were informed by merchants there. Moreover, these vessels leave New-York with the holds filled with *water* casks, full of fresh water, under the pretence of carrying the water for ballast, and on the coast pumping out the water and filling them with oil. Now, *water*-casks and *oil*-casks are two different things, and the legal traders have told us that the oil-casks come out in staves, are put together here, and previous to being filled with oil, are whitewashed inside and outside.

This being the case, and the modes of disguising the real objects of vessels coming to Africa being so various and easy of attainment, the only way to carry out the full intent and spirit of the treaty, and really to suppress the Slave-trade, (and something must be done, things have arrived at such a pitch,) is the declaration, on the part of the United States, that any vessel found on the western coast of Africa, under American colors, carrying any water-casks over a certain number, say eight, buckets over five or six, rice and farina, salt, or salt fish, beyond a certain fixed quantity, spoons, galleys, planking or lumber, shall be captured as a lawful prize, and so considered to any United States vessel of war so capturing, without any *mock trial*, at some port in the United States where the immense moneyed influence and interest of these worst of pirates can clear any vessel not found with the slaves absolutely aboard of her, and can often do it even then.

The vessels engaged in the trade, in addition to the above named articles, carry large quantities of calico prints, crockery, rum, &c., with which to pay for the slaves. Being cleared, with papers all correct, &c., and oftentimes a Portuguese or Spanish supercargo and a foreign captain, they make boldly for the point on the coast to which they are bound, stay a few days, and then proceed, under cover of trading, from point to point—slave dépôt to slave dépôt—along the coast, engage the cargo, pay for it, and proceed to sea, until the time agreed upon for picking up the slaves. On the night determined upon, they sail cautiously, yet boldly, in—anchor, and in two or three hours are filled with negroes, who are carried off to them in canoes. The refractory ones are clapped in irons, or made drunk with rum, and in this stupefied condition they are carried aboard, stowed in a sitting posture, with the knees drawn up so closely that they can hardly breathe, much less move.

Now their sufferings become dreadful, horrible; indeed, human language is incapable of describing, or imagination of sketching even the faint outline of a dimly-floating fancy, of what their condition is—homesick, sea-sick, half-starved, naked, crying for air, for water, the strong killing the weak or dying, in order to make room; the hold becomes a perfect charnel-house of death and misery—a misery and anguish only conceivable by those who have endured it. Ophthalmia breaks out; every new case is thrown overboard, under the supposition that the disease is contagious, and those who are dying meet the same fate. This is no fancy sketch. Only the other day a memorable instance of it came under our immediate observation. We will refer to it directly.

Is not such a demoniacal traffic to be suppressed a all hazards?

If we are really determined to suppress the trade the next question is, what means should be adopted? In addition to the necessity for the enactment of a law embracing the prohibitions before referred to, the Government should employ on the slave coast a large force of small but efficient and swift steamers, in command of the most efficient officers who can be found in the Navy, which should be stationed at different points, and have charge over and closely watch a certain extent of coast—thus making it impossible for slavers to leave it. And until this is done, the Slave trade will never be suppressed.

This squadron would be highly useful, not only in this way, but in another way, not less important; *that is, in attending to the duty of searching American vessels, in preventing English Navy officers from violating their positive orders not to interfere with American ships; in protecting our legal traders from annoyance; in making our flag respected, and in securing to our own vessels their own proper prizes.*

In a pamphlet by Commander A. Foote, of the United States Navy, on the subject of the African Squadron, he quotes as follows from the instructions to the senior officer of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers on the west coast of Africa, in relation to the Treaty of Washington: "By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships on the African station will bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture or *visit*, or in any way interfere with, vessels of the United States, *whether those vessels shall have slaves on board or not.*" And yet, in spite of these plain, positive, direct orders from the Admiralty, to our certain knowledge, not only do the English officers on the African station board, *visit*, and interfere with vessels under American colors, detaining some of them, but they even capture them. An instance of this has but lately occurred, in the case of the brig *Tavernier*, of New-York, captured by H. M. S. *Viper*, and sent to St. Helena for condemnation. We fell in with this brig near St. Paul de Loando, in charge of the First-Lieutenant of the *Viper*. On being boarded, he said he could not give her up; that when first seen by the *Viper*, she was under American colors; but that when he pushed off his boat from the *Viper*, to *visit* her, (which he had no right to do,) she hauled down the American flag, and threw the papers overboard, denying his nationality, on being questioned; consequently, he captured her. Some of the English prize crew, however, stated to our boat's crew, that the Captain did not haul down his flag, but stuck to his colors until the English crew, or the boarding-officer himself, hauled them down. If this be true, the English officers have not only violated their positive orders, in connection with the treaty, but captured a lawful American prize, which they have not delivered up. Here, they are detaining vessels on the coast, to hand over to American cruisers; and yet, when they happen to have slaves aboard, they keep them, and fill their own pockets with the prize-money. This money is, however, a secondary consideration in connection with this vitally important subject.

The brig *Tavernier* had nearly six hundred slaves on board of her when captured. Most of them were mere children, from eight to sixteen years old, with some women, all naked. When visited by the officers of this ship, although in better condition than when captured, the scene was frightful. Some were dying, many sick, all miserable and suffering from the effects of cold, damp night air, producing bronchitis and cough. The officers were so horrified that they desire never again to look on such a scene. Now these negroes will be sent from St. Helena to the West Indies, as apprentices, and their ultimate condition be but little better than if they had proceeded to their original destination. Whereas, if delivered up to this ship, as they should have been, they would have been freed at Monrovia, their hearts gladdened and made happy at the sight of their deliverers, as we saw in the case of some of those from the *Echo*.

As an illustration of the address of these slavers, we may state that a slave captain in Loando said to us, that he would wager to inform the captain of a man-of-war that within a certain fixed time he would take a cargo of slaves from one of three named points on the coast, and that he would not be able to catch him. Thus we see what care, vigilance and efficiency are needed to put down this vile work.

Human blood is crying out from the holds of hundreds of slave ships, in the name of our common humanity, to come to the rescue, to send the power to stop it, and the means and ability to enforce that power, to this African coast; and, with an iron hand, to strangle the demoniacal traffickers in human souls. Shall it be that our country, whose flag so often covers this piratical trade, will not deliver itself from the odium of not doing what lies in its power to suppress it, and to fulfill its treaty obligations? Can we believe that it is the will of our people that such scenes as were beheld on the *Tavernier*, shall be enacted daily on this coast?—children torn from their homes, almost the very babes from their mothers' breasts, and carried off far from their native land, perhaps to meet a horrible death in the reeking hold of a slave ship, or a worse fate, in the living death the protracted torture, of life Slavery. Let the *friends* of freedom and humanity redouble their efforts; let them demand that the Government, their Senators and Representatives in Congress, shall inquire into this foul wrong, and clothe the proper persons with the power sufficient to exterminate every vestige of this diabolical vandalism. Until this be done, our flag must incur the constant odium of being the protector of it. We have seen instances, in which insult being offered to that flag, of the proud spirit and determined that has resented it. Shall this Slave-trade, this most nefarious piracy and murder, be carried on under that very flag, and yet nothing be done to stop it, to protect that flag in its proper and legal relations, to maintain for it that high character we claim, to render null the charge of the English Government, that we observe our treaty stipulations simply in the letter, and not in the spirit—and hardly even that?

We have seen, by extracts from late papers, that even women of New-York have capital invested in the trade. Can this be? If so, we can hardly believe they are American women. We can possibly conceive of such women as we have seen enjoying the last agonies of a dying bull, in his warm gore, in the arena, at a bull fight, engaging in such work; but the mere supposition that American women could be guilty of supplying the money to carry on, and of taking the profits arising from, the Slave-trade, as we have seen it here on the coast, is too monstrous for belief.

In this connection, and before closing, let us revert to a subject that has often been spoken of, in relation with the keeping of ships-of-war on the African station; and that is, the loss of life and health, resulting from the effects of the climate. The facts bearing on this question are, that a cruise of two years on the station cannot seriously interfere with health, beyond the effect of confinement aboard ship. The reports of the Medical Officers on the station prove that when ships' crews are not allowed liberty on shore after sundown, and ships are not taken up rivers, the station is the most healthy of all. Intermittent and remittent bilious fevers prevail on shore; but they can be avoided by not *sleeping at night* in the malarious region. Thus this obstacle in the way of keeping up a sufficient force vanishes. It may be remarked, too, that there is no necessity for ships to go up rivers. Slavers can be caught as they are coming out, at night. By a properly regulated system of recruiting at St. Helena, Madeira and the Canary Islands, crews may be maintained in excellent health.

As far as the sailing qualities of this ship are concerned, she is remarkably well adapted to the station. As regards her ventilation and suitability for a cruise in a warm climate, she is exceedingly deficient. Her speed has been tested with the fastest English vessels on the station, and she has invariably far outsailed them; even steamers, under sail and steam, she has outdone; while her appearance is the admiration of all beholders.

One thing has lately been done which has long been needed, and that is, the removal of the storehouse from Porto Praya to Loando. Porto Praya is far removed from the slave coast; the anchorage is miserable—ships rolling frightfully all the time, and everybody made uncomfortable; while Loando has a fine, quiet anchorage, and every facility exists on shore for supplying ships and officers. The mails arrive and depart regularly, and much efficiency will be added to the squadron by the change.

With this we close. It is our earnest hope that some attention may be called to this important theme, and some decisive action taken in regard to it. Here is a chance for some one to distinguish himself. Who shall it be? JUSTITIA.

Further Details of Interest—American Vessels on the Coast—Naval Intelligence.

From Another Correspondent.

St. Paul de Loando, West Coast of Africa,
Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

Since my last, occurrences of interest have transpired in this part of the world. So much of interest has transpired in the Slave-trading world that your correspondent finds himself unable to give in a news-letter little more than a mere outline of the mass of news which has been accumulating.

I briefly alluded to the notorious *Orion* in my last. The several act farce connected with this vessel had not been fully played out at the date of my last letter. It is not yet finished. The curtain has fallen in the midst of a scene, and at a point when all of *us*—of this African audience—are standing agape awaiting for the *dénouement*.

It is scarcely necessary for me to allude to the past history of this vessel. It was made familiar to the reading public about the time of your correspondent's departure from the United States, a few months since. Upon my arrival at the mouth of Congo River, a short time ago, I was astonished to know of the *Orion's* being in that vicinity. There could be but one opinion as to what she was there for. About this time she was overhauled and boarded by the United States steamship *Portsmouth*, which vessel we found cruising off and around the mouth of the Congo, on the look-out for her. Appearances at this time would almost have warranted her seizure, yet the very precarious nature of the tenure by which we *can* seize and hold a slaver as a lawful prize, allowed her to depart on her illegitimate mission. After this brief detention, she (the *Orion*) proceeded up the Congo, coming out of which, after, as the sequel proves, having arranged for the shipment of her cargo of human flesh, she was again sighted by the *Portsmouth*, who headed for her. The *Orion* showed her heels, and led the *Portsmouth* a pretty fine chase of about ten hours' duration. This speaks well for her speed, for the *Portsmouth* is notoriously the fastest sailer in the United States Navy. Upon being hailed, and asked where bound to, she replied that she was going southward to Loando. Again proceeding on her way, (it was a most mysterious way,) she was next overhauled by the United States steamer *Mystic*, *not* going to Loando.

Her slave-deck had been laid, but upon this last overhauling had partly been hastily torn up; a portion of it was still down. Appurtenances which would lead to her condemnation as a slave-trader had been hastily thrown overboard. Only the threat of being fired into by the *Mystic* brought her to. And now comes (shall we call it of a farce or a tragedy?) an act which should excite emotions of either mirth or grief—which, your correspondent is unable to decide. She was reported as being disabled from sickness, and loud were the cries for medical aid which went up into the ears of the U. S. boarding officers. The appeal did not go unheeded; the piteous request of the captain of the *Orion*, that officers and men should be furnished by the *Mystic* to navigate the vessel into port, was complied with; a naval force took her to the Congo and anchored her.

About this time (Nov. 21) the *Constellation*, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-Officer Inman, arrived at Congo. The *Orion's* case was duly reported to him, who, after a consideration of her case, resolved not to seize or detain her. A dispersion of the several vessels belonging to the United States squadron left the *Orion* in her glory, very near the scene of her operations. Her cargo was but a little way off. Scarcely had the last vessel of the squadron—the *Constellation*—got under weigh, before the *Orion* was up and off to a point on the coast called Tondano, distant some thirty miles from Congo. The same night, I believe, she, in one and a half hours, shipped a cargo of eight hundred and eighty-eight negroes. Her coppers had been previously landed up the Congo, and carried overland to the place of the shipment of her cargo.

So far, so good. A short distance off of the coast would place her in a position of safety. Standing out to sea the same night of receiving her cargo, she had made some two hundred miles of her course; she had nine chances in ten in her favor towards making her escape. That tenth chance, however, finished her. Where American manœuvering had failed, British vigilance triumphed. H B M. steamer *Pluto* captured her on the 30th of November, in lat. 4° 15′ south, and has proceeded with her to St. Helena. I will add, for the benefit of her New-York owners, that when captured her cargo was in a healthy condition. She was to have received aboard 1,200 instead of 888, but owing to the urgency of her speedy departure, did not fill out her load. Her owners have my sincere commiseration upon this her misfortune in not "filling out."

At the time of her capture she was in command of one Morgan by name, a fellow who was, upon her late cruise, her chief mate. A Portuguese officiated as supercargo, who also was attached to her upon that occasion. Overhauled by the *Pluto*, she had the American flag flying, presuming, as slavers usually do, that it would exempt her from search. The intention of the *Pluto* to board being seen, however, she threw her flag overboard and burnt her register. The fact of her having the American flag flying will, I presume, as usual, give rise to the usual *mélange* of "right of search," &c.

Last night, the United States steamer *Mystic* was dispatched from this place to St. Helena, by Flag-officer Inman, to inquire into the facts of the *Orion's* capture.

The *Bell*, an American slaver, has lately cleared from a point on the Lower Coast with a cargo of some 800 negroes. This vessel was a short time since boarded by the United States frigate *Portsmouth*, searched and allowed to proceed on her way.

I presume you have ere this the news of the capture of the American brig *Tavernier*, of New-York, having a large cargo of slaves aboard. I shall only allude to her case by saying that she was captured by the British and taken to St. Helena. Her cargo was in a most horrible condition. I shall in a future article allude to her as a fair sample of a slave ship. It is asserted by the officers and crew of the *Tavernier*, that at the time of her capture she was flying the American flag, which was forcibly hauled down by the captors. This, too, may lead to a squabble concerning violation of treaty, outrage on flag, &c.

Concerning the Slave-trade, I shall only say that these seas are swarming with vessels, most of whom carry the American flag, who are engaged in that trade. I had supposed before leaving the States that there was much exaggeration concerning the extent of "the trade," but now I *know* that the half has not been told. The traffic is resuming its huge proportion of old.

The *Constellation* is now here, and departs to-morrow for some point unknown. The *Portsmouth* is also here, and leaves to-day for a cruise up the coast. The *Mystic*, as I have said, has gone to St. Helena The *Sumpter* is up the coast. The *Vincennes* is looked for daily at this place, to proceed from hence to the States. The *Marion* is up the coast. The *San Jacinto*, whose captain has lately been suspended from his command, and who proceeds home as a passenger in the United States storeship *Supply*, is now at the mouth of the Congo River. The *Supply* is still at this place, not yet having discharged her cargo. She carries home as passengers several of the officers of the United States squadron, and will probably leave for the States about the 1st of January next. The health of the squadron is generally good.

Arrived here to-day, the American bark *Lucy Johnson*, 100 days out from New-London.

Departs to-morrow, the Salem bark *Anna and Mary*, for Salem, N. S.

It may not be amiss, before concluding, to say a few words regarding the new arrangement so recently made regarding the deposits of United States stores for the use of the African squadron. Flag-Officer Inman has secured at this place, after much trouble, a most commodious and excellent storehouse—a better one by far than the wretched one heretofore occupied by us at Porto Praya. Portuguese meanness has heretofore exacted the payment of duties upon United States stores landed in their ports. Such has been the case at Porto Praya, the existence of which wretched place has almost heretofore depended upon the fact of its being a place of rendezvouz for the vessels of the United States squadron, consequent upon the fact of the location of our storehouse there. I am glad to be able to say that the exertions of the Flag-Officer have been successful in overcoming for once an obstacle of Portuguese meanness: The stores recently sent out here in the *Supply* are to be landed duty free. This concession has been made by the authorities amidst great travail of spirit: it has been like the laboring of a mountain (only a little one). Whether this concession will be made upon future occasions will depend very much upon the American official ability allotted to this part of the world. H. C. V.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

An arrival at Salem brings advices from the African squadron to Dec. 14.

Capt. William M. Armstrong, of the *San Jacinto*, had been suspended for disobedience of orders and sent home.

Lieut. Edward Donaldson and carpenter Dibble, of the same ship, had been sent home on account of ill-health.

Lieut. A. K. Hughes was in command of the *San Jacinto*.

It was expected that First Lieut. C. S. McDonough, of the *Constellation*, would be assigned to the command of the *Sumpter*.

Lieut. Rixll had been transferred from the *Portsmouth* to the supply ship.

Lieut. Brown had been transferred from the supply ship to the *Portsmouth*.

The United States steamship *Mystic* was getting under way at St. Paul de Loando, and would proceed forthwith to St. Helena, with a requisition from Commodore Inman upon Sir Drummond Hay, Governor, for the Captain, officers and crew of the barque *Orion*, taken by the British ship *Pluto*, with 888 slaves on board. The *Mystic* was under the command of Lieut. LeRoy.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Edinburgh and Anglo-Saxon.

STATE OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

How Mr. Gladstone's Budget was Received.

LATER FROM MOROCCO.

Journals Suppressed in France.

DEATH OF NAPIER, THE HISTORIAN.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 15th February, and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived at the Southwest Spit early in the afternoon of yesterday. She was obliged to anchor in the Lower Bay, in consequence of the fog.

The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool and Queenstown on the same day as the *Edinburgh*, arrived at Portland last evening.

The *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th February, having been detained outside for several hours, owing to low tide.

The news by these arrivals is of interest.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Le Nord says that the reply of Austria to the English propositions for the settlement of the Italian question had reached Paris.

Count Rechberg states that Austria cannot retract from the engagements of Villafranca and Zurich, and, therefore, cannot admit *de jure* facts contrary to those engagements and the treaty between France and Austria. He observes that, if the treaty of Zurich is respected in Venetia, why should it not also be respected in the Italian Duchies? If the propositions of England are carried out, it is a great experiment that is about to be made in Central Italy. Austria will not oppose that experiment by force of arms, convinced that events will not fail soon to give support to the cause, if right, and justify Austria.

A Berlin telegram on the same subject says that Austria had declared her resolution not to abandon the basis of the agreement of Villafranca; that she will not promise an absolute non intervention in Central Italy; and that, should no Congress take place, she will only negotiate with France.

According to a St. Petersburgh dispatch, Prince Gortschakoff had informed the French Government that Russia does not consider the English proposals to be altogether a solution of the Italian difficulty, and that a real understanding could only result from a conference of the Five Great Powers. It is said that the French Ambassador had expressed to Prince Gortschakoff the readiness of his Government to adhere to the proposals of Russia.

Reports had been circulated in Paris of an approaching conference of the four great Powers (without Austria) relative to the English proposals, but they are stated to be without foundation. Doubt is also thrown on the assertion of *Le Nord* that the reply of Austria had reached Paris.

A Berlin dispatch says that Prussia would probably refuse to give her adhesion to the English proposals.

The *Weimar Zeitung* says that the analysis published in some foreign journals of an alleged answer of Austria to M. Thouvenal's dispatch is not founded on any Austrian document.

Rome, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The Duke of Grammont has presented MM. Cadore, Gabrisi, and Moges to the Pope. In the event of the Duke of Grammont leaving Rome, the Marquis de Cadore would remain as *Chargé d'Affaires* of the French Embassy. The state of affairs in this city is more satisfactory, and a rise has taken place in Roman Consols. Desertions have been numerous at Perugia since the proclamation of Gen. Fenton.

REPLY TO THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

M. de Thouvenel has addressed to the diplomatic agents of France a reply to the last encyclical letter of the Pope. He leaves it to history to say whether the responsibility of events falls on the Emperor, or on those who, refusing any concession or reform, and confining themselves to inexplicable actions, have allowed things to grow worse, until they threaten to reach a point at which the evil becomes so great that it cannot be remedied. He complains of the Court of Rome transporting to the field of religion a question which belongs to temporal affairs, and disclaims the slightest intention of encroaching on the spiritual power of the Pontiff. The Holy See, he says, has placed itself in discord with the spirit of the times, by making an appeal to men's consciences in the name of faith, for an interest which is simply temporal. M. de Thouvenel cites examples to show that the Romagna narrowly escaped being dissevered from the States of the Church in 1815. In 1814 Austria and Naples entered into stipulations with each other, based on the principle of partitioning the Legations. In the negotiations at Vienna, in 1815, the discussion on the Roman States was constantly maintained even by the Catholic powers, and under considerations purely temporal.

LETTER FROM POPE PIUS.

The Pope has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of Orleans, dated the 14th of January:

Venerable Brother, health and apostolic benediction. In this great trouble of Italy, which has violently overthrown Sovereigns, and ruined throughout the Æmilia and the Romagna the legitimate authority of the Holy See, that which the contrivers and promoters of the rebellion desire,—their last thought, in fact,—has been fully disclosed by that work, full of deception, which has been published in France, and has been circulated not only in the cities, but also in all the hamlets of Italy. As for you, venerable brother, you at once perceived the detestable object of that production, and you applied yourself immediately, resolutely and courageously, to its refutation. Your energy and firmness of soul are admired even by the enemies of our temporal sovereignty. The good celebrate it everywhere in the effusion of their souls, and, venerable brother, for the new and signal service which you have rendered to the Apostolic See and to our sovereignty we address to you, fraternally, our most sincere thanks. We thank you, then, for this new production which you have sent to us and which we have read with extreme satisfastion.

As to the other work which you are preparing in defence of this same sovereignty of the Holy See, we not only approve it, venerable brother, but we are now certain that it will be very useful in establishing the rights of the Apostolic See and the Universal Church. In testimony of the particular affection we bear to you, receive the apostolic benediction, which we give from our whole heart; and may it, venerable brother, be for you, as well as for the clergy and the people whose guide you are, the earnest of every heavenly gift.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 14th of January of the year 1860, and of our Pontificate the 14th.

PIUS IX.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RECEPTION OF THE BUDGET.

THE SENTIMENT OF 'CHANGE ALLEY.

From the Times City Article, Feb. 13.

This being Saturday, little opportunity has existed to trace the effect of the Budget on particular markets. The chief movement was in brandy, in which the transactions were very active, at a rise of 6d.@9d. per gallon. Higher prices were also insisted upon for wines, especially sherry. The proposed abolition of the duty on tallow, which at present yields about £87,000, has been followed by a virtual rise of about 6d. per cwt., the price to-day, duty paid, for Autumn contracts, showing a reduction of only 1s., instead of 1s. 6d., the full amount of the duty. In other articles, such as colonial produce, fruits and provisions, there were no transactions to serve as any guide for opinion. One of the most interesting questions of the moment has been to estimate the particular countries with which our trade is likely to be specially enlarged. France will, of course, constitute the chief instance, the Baltic provinces the next, and then Turkey in Asia, and it would not be easy to name three regions with which an extension of our relations would be more desirable either politically or commercially. That the amount of cotton, woolen, linen, earthenware, and other manufactured goods that will find their way from England to France under a duty of either 30 or 25 cent. will be extremely large seems to be anticipated by all persons in those branches of trade, and, although Article 17 of the treaty, which relates to iron, still renders it difficult for the parties interested to come to exact conclusions, similar hopes are entertained concerning that production. The delay, however, previous to these changes, and also in the reduction of our wine duties to a point that can be expected to have much effect on consumption, takes off from their importance for the moment. It is not so with the abolition of the duties on all the other manufactures of France, including gloves, boots bronzes, silk manufactures, and millinery. With regard to the Baltic trade, the effect of the abolition of the discriminating duty on foreign timber, which has hitherto paid rates of 7s. 6d. and 10s. against colonial rates of 1s. and 2s., cannot fail to be of the highest importance to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and Russia, as may be gathered from the history of the trade previous to 1809. To the British shipowner, likewise, this change is of vital interest, although it may be doubted whether some of the Protectionist possessors of old vessels will not look with covert hostility on a measure which will cheapen the production of new ones. At the same time, while a cry will probably be raised on behalf of Canada, there is reason to believe that Canada will really derive an immediate and great benefit from the loss of her fancied advantages in this trade. It has long been contended that the lumber business is extremely injurious to the colony, by diverting the population from the pursuits of agriculture and the development of the higher resources which they have the peculiar fortune to possess, and on which their permanent progress must depend. For the welfare of Turkey the prospect is equally encouraging. The reduction of the duties on figs and raisins, on the former from 15s. 9d. per cwt. to 7s., and on the latter, of which the consumption has been rapidly increasing of late years, from 10s. to 7s., will stimulate in an extraordinary degree a branch of production in which she has every tendency to gain ground, Smyrna raisins having lately advanced in their competition with the Valencia qualities, owing to a system of false packing by the Spanish exporter, which has destroyed confidence. The change in the currant duty from 15s. 9d. to 7s. meets a long expressed demand, which has been rendered irresistible by the great results of former reductions, and will have, perhaps, as much influence as any of the present reforms in placing a wholesome luxury within the reach of all classes. To the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands and also of Greece it will present a great opening, although probably it will have little immediate effect in mitigating their ridiculous animosity. As the currant plant, however, requires some years to grow, the full effects of a stimulated production will be of gradual development. But while the countries now specified will be among the chief gainers, all others will have cause for congratulation—Spain and Portugal for their wines and fruits, and Holland and America with regard to cheese and other products. To Holland especially, the removal of the duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt. on cheese will be very advantageous, since she has shown a power of improving its manufacture which has enabled her thoroughly to regain the ascendancy which was threatened by American competition ten years ago. The abolition of the butter duty of 5s. per cwt. will also be welcomed in the same quarter, as well as in Belgium and France, no less than by our own population, whatever for the moment may be its effect in adding to the list of Irish wrongs. India and China must benefit from the greater freedom given to the silk trade by the French treaty, and the consequent prospect of increased consumption, and the former country will also be aided by the withdrawal of the spice duties, although the heavy tax of 6d. per pound is to be retained on pepper, partly from the fact that it produces nearly £100,000, and partly, perhaps, from its being, notwithstanding the capacity for its production in Siam and elsewhere, regarded as a Dutch monopoly. The abolition of the duty on dates will benefit Morocco, and probably, when the war is over, lead to a large importation. Ceylon and Brazil will gain by the new imposts on chicory, which will lessen the adulteration of coffee. There remains to be considered the whole list of minor articles, the introduction of which will now be free, and which, coming into common use, will very likely in many instances facilitate new applications and discoveries that may lay the foundations of entirely unexpected interchanges. But the consequences of most vital magnitude from all that is now proposed may spring from the withdrawal of the domestic restrictions on our paper manufacture, since there is scarcely a country in the world but is capable of supplying materials for it, while in the East and West Indies they are believed to exist to an extent that will at some not distant period create a vast field for employment. On the other hand, the price to be paid for this new policy, apart from the income-tax, is such as will scarcely be felt. Indeed, in some parts it is of a character to be welcomed, as in the instance where it destroys the licensing monopoly, and that where it facilitates the game certificate system, of which the improvement might be still further extended to the adoption of a uniform low rate. The application of penny duties also—a principle in former years so long contended for in vain—is invariably welcomed by the public, and is thought by many to be the germ of a system which will spread in the course of time to great value.

On every side, therefore, the Government scheme invites approval. That it omits to soften or apologize for the income-tax can hardly be matter of complaint. The abolition of that tax in a state of armed peace, which is almost equivalent to war, was out of the question, and attempts to remodel it would have involved labor which could not have been expected from any Minister simultaneously with the execution of a task such as that just announced. In budgets yet to come it will have to stand or fall by its own merits, and the fate of future Cabinets may yet be connected with its history.

THE SENSE OF THE PRESS.

The English journals were mainly engaged in discussing Mr. Gladstone's budget. Numerous objections were started against it in detail, but on the whole it was generally regarded with favor, and the impression prevailed that, with probably some slight modifications, it would be carried.

The *Times* asks if there are tidings of a mutual disarmament behind this commercial treaty. This very year we shall perhaps spend £30,000,000 for naval and military purposes and for national defences. This tremendous amount is the price of suspicion. We are, however, going to work and not to fight with France. Yet now we are paying upwards of a million to our friend to get him to shake hands with us, and spending thirty millions in preparations against the possibility of his knocking us down. This cannot be helped so long as the armaments of France are upon her present scale. The disarmament must be simultaneous if it be to take place, and it is by no means easy to point out a satisfactory mode of effecting it. The *Times* approves generally of the Budget and treaty. If there had been no treaty at all, we must, as free-traders, have done next year, or year after, just what we have done now, under the treaty, and the longer we delayed doing it, the greater would have been our own loss.

The *Times* says the Budget is that of a man who will make success which has not come, and celebrate as a festival the occasion which fate would have turned into woe.

The *Daily News* says we have got back to the days of grand financial statements and comprehensive Budgets. Since the career of Sir R. Peel's legislation came to a stop we have been living on the capital of a policy, which has carried us safe throughout European revolutions and a Russian war. Last night the political heir of Sir Robert Peel may be said to have entered upon an inheritance, which, in spite of careless guardians, is still the finest fortune in the world. In defending his Budget from the charge of relieving the luxury of the rich at the cost of the comforts of the poor, Mr. Gladstone declares that beneficent legislation consists not in taking a penny or twopence off tea and sugar, but in striking the fetters from industry and expanding the field of labor.

The *Daily News* says it will be difficult even for Mr. Gladstone to surpass his latest achievement as a statesman and an orator; it was a speech characteristically English; not more English in the pure and idiomatic form than in the frankness, the thoroughness, and the solidity of the substance. It was not the speech of a booky theorist, a fanciful pedant, or a formalist bureaucrat. It is a budget of principles, not of expedients; bold without rashness; tentative, yet not fantastic; confident, yet cautious; decisive as an onward movement, but sound in its calculations, and safe in its results.

The *Herald* observes that Mr. Gladstone last night seemed almost to revel in the difficulties of his position, but it cannot congratulate him on his Budget. Above £2,000,000 of annuities have fallen in, and where are they? Gone—swallowed up by the commercial treaty—gone in French wines, Lyons silks, and Parisian knick-knacks. They might have been applied to reducing the war duty on tea and sugar, or to meet the additional two millions required for our naval defences. But that would have been a very vulgar mode of meeting expenditure. The only channel that Mr. Gladstone could devise for the proper dispersement of this godsend is the commercial treaty with France, and into this channel he flings the whole of the amount.

The *Herald* says no living Englishman could have put so imposing a front on what it terms a hopeless project.

The *Post* says Mr. Gladstone may be safely congratulated upon the success which attended his efforts of last night.

The *Star* says the Budget completely justifies its confident expectations. The grand characteristic is the remission of the four millions of indirect taxation by the abolition of taxes on education, and the reduction of customs or excise duties on nearly 400 articles. All the more agreeable provisions of the Budget will, of necessity, be permanent, while its obnoxious requirements may terminate with the ensuing year. It is in the power of Parliament to remove the ten millions of taxation now to be imposed by retrenching expenditure.

The *Chronicle* scarcely apprehends that even Mr. Disraeli's ingenuity will discover a point on which to fasten any serious objection, or contrive a pretext for party antagonism in the House of Commons.

The *Advertiser* says so great was the number of Peers in the gallery, appropriated to their lordships, that Lord Derby himself had to stand the whole time while listening. It is as fine a specimen of Irish reciprocity as was ever laid on the table of the House of Commons. France gets all its benefits. We, in reality, none.

ACTION OF THE TORY OPPOSITION.

A private meeting of the Conservative Party was held at Lord Derby's residence in London on the 14th February. The *Morning Herald*, the organ of the party, gives no information of what was done; but the *Morning Post* says the decision was come to to oppose the Budget—the grounds of opposition being the increase on the income tax, the repeal of the paper duty, the extension of the license for retailing wines and spirits, and the provisions of the treaty with France relative to the export of coal from England.

The *Daily News* says there is to be a sham fight on the Budget. Lord Derby declared that he had no desire to expel his antagonists from office, but he nevertheless favored a demonstration, and Mr. Disraeli has therefore given notice of an amendment.

The wholesale Tea trade had held a meeting to protest against the proposed changes in the rebonding and warehousing of tea.

LORD BROUGHAM AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The *Scotsman* says: "A very significant compliment to Mr. Gladstone's oratory, and a very striking incident in itself, appears not to have been marked by our London contemporaries. We mean the presence of Lord Brougham within the walls of the House of Commons for the first time during very nearly thirty years; that is, since he left it in 1830, to become Lord Chancellor. It is pretty well known that Lord Brougham left the House of Commons to preside over the House of Lords, with the utmost pain and reluctance; that his own most earnest desire was, not to accept any office which necessitated the abdication of his position as a member for Yorkshire, and that he took a position nominally and titularly higher only at the most urgent entreaty and virtual command of his party. Since his removal, he has never once been known to enter as auditor within those walls which had so often echoed with his eloquence. On Friday night, for the first time, he overcame this remarkable reluctance; and then, too, for the first time, it is understood, he heard the man who now occupies the position he himself so long held unrivaled and undisputed—the greatest orator in the British House of Commons. Lord Brougham was seen to listen intently during the whole four hours during which Mr. Gladstone spoke, and is known to have expressed the highest admiration of the speech, as a masterpiece of clear and skillful statement and persuasive rhetoric."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th of February, the Duke of Newcastle, in reply to a question from the Earl of Carnaroon, stated that until the resources of British Columbia were more fully developed, and the interference of Government rendered absolutely necessary, it was thought better not to put in force the act of last year in reference to the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Government hoped shortly to be enabled to effect an amicable arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company, which would bring the Red River and Saskatchewan settlements under Imperial control.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that the French and English Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Newfoundland fisheries had reported to their respective Governments.

Mr. B. Cochrane called attention to the state of relations with China, attributing the present difficulties to Lord Elgin's demand for a Resident Minister at Peking, which was most offensive to the Chinese. He severely denounced the arbitrary proceedings of Mr Bruce and Admiral Hope.

Admiral Sir M. Seymour reviewed his share in the proceedings at Canton, which he conteded was dictated by justice and sound policy.

Lord John Russell defended the conduct of Mr. Bruce, and argued that if the Emperor of China had no objection to the ratification of the treaty at Peking, he had no reason to oppose Mr. Bruce's entrance into the Pei-ho, which was the usual route. It was the intention of England and France to deal with the Chinese with the utmost forbearance; but he was sorry to say that the hopes of a satisfactory settlement were somewhat disappointed. He entreated the House to suspend its judgment until the result of the propositions made to the Emperor of China was made known.

After some remarks by Sir J. Pakington and Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord Palmerston hoped the discussion might be suspended, on the understanding that Government would fully define its policy at the earliest possible opportunity. The matter was then dropped.

At the request of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Kinglake gave an unwilling consent to the postponement of his motion relative to the annexation of Savoy to France. Lord Palmerston said the consideration of the motion would be highly detrimental to the public interests in the present state of negotiations.

Lord C. Paget introduced the Navy estimates—the details of which have already been published—and the House voted the number of men required, 85,500.

Mr. Liddell gave notice of his intention, on the 16th inst., to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the opinion of the law officers of the Crown has been taken upon the American law of 1848, which confers exclusive privileges upon American vessels engaged in the trade between New-York and California, either by Panama or by Cape Horn, and defines such to be a coasting voyage; whether the exclusion of British and foreign ships from any participation in a coasting trade, so defined, is or is not a violation of the treaties in force between this country and America, which stipulate for a reciprocal liberty of commerce; and whether there is any objection to produce copies of all correspondence that has taken place between the British and American Governments upon this subject.

In the House of Lords on the 14th the Marquis of Normanby moved for copies of any instructions directing the British *Chargé* at Florence to attend the official receptions of M. Buoncompagni; and also for information as to the correspondence between the Foreign Secretary and Lord Cowley, up to the 1st of January last, relative to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Earl Granville said Government had no objection to produce the returns asked for, but as to the production of the dispatch authorizing the British Chargé to attend Sig. Buoncompagni's reception, that was impossible, because no such dispatch existed. The instructions given had been simply to treat Sig. Buoncompagni with the same unofficial courtesy that had been extended to his predecessors. After a debate in which the proposed annexation of Savoy was generally denounced, the Marquis of Normanby's motion was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Berkley gave notice of his annual motion for a bill requiring votes to be taken by ballot.

Lord John Russell said Government was not aware of any preparation being made for placing the French forces in Italy on an active footing.

Mr. Spooner made his periodical motion to withdraw the endowment from Maynooth College, but it was rejected by 58 majority.

Gen. Sir Wm. Napier, the historian of the Peninsular War, is dead. His age was 74 years.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the opening of the session of the Senate and the Legislative body has been postponed till the 1st of March.

The Paris *Presse* has received its first warning, "for having mixed false news with most malevolent remarks, which wound the feelings of the nation, and are contrary to the real state of affairs."

The *Gazette de France* had received a second warning for an article which "in disfiguring the history of France, calumniates the great act by which Napoleon I. reëstablished Catholic worship in France."

The Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany had arrived in Paris. The Dictator Farini was likewise staying there.

The Sardinian Minister, Chevalier des Ambrois, had presented his letters of recall.

General Delorm had been nominated a Senator.

The Pope had addressed a letter to the Bishop of Orleans, thanking him for his energetic support.

The Paris Flour market was firmer and prices had slightly advanced. Wheat also shared in the improvement. The Provincial markets also showed an improving tendency.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* states that the French Government has bought the *Débats* for £100,000—and it is to become the organ of Free-trade, with Michel Chavalier as editor.

The Paris Bourse continued very dull. Rentes closed on the 14th at 67f. 65.

ITALY.

The Tuscan *Monitore* announces that the Sardinian Legation at Florence is shortly to be suppressed, and that the Tuscan Government will correspond directly with the Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs at Turin.

The *Opinione* of Turin says the question of the new vote to be given by Central Italy is not yet resolved on.

The Deputies shortly to be elected will assemble, probably, to confirm the preceding deliberations, and to declare that they will take their seats in the Parliament at Turin.

Furloughs granted to French soldiers at Rome had been suspended.

Letters from Naples to the 8th instant, announce

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE MANUFACTURE AND DEFECTS OF CAST-IRON CAR-WHEELS—AN IMPROVED WHEEL.

The supply of car-wheels to railway equipment has become a distinct and extensive branch of the foundry business. Several very large establishments and many smaller ones are constantly employed in this single manufacture. Wrought-iron wheels, such as are almost exclusively used in Europe, are too expensive, according to our railway policy—a reduction in first cost is the leading consideration. And the flanges of wrought wheels rapidly cut out on our most crooked roads, rendering a harder material desirable. Steel tires, which are, scientifically considered, the best known as to durability and shape, (roundness,) are very much more expensive—our roads have not yet found it expedient to introduce them. The improvement we shall describe will furnish many of their advantages at a very cheap rate.

The service of car wheels, especially on our rough roads, is very severe; great strength to resist side and other strains and the incessant hammering of our jointless rails, and extreme hardness of the tread or rolling surface to prevent rapid wear, together with the greatest possible lightness, are essential. To embody these conditions in a single casting is more difficult than the uninitiated would imagine; the nature of the metal itself is in most respects adverse to such a result, though in one respect it is extremely favorable. There are certain kinds of strong, hard iron, which when melted and suddenly brought in contact with a cold metallic surface will "chill"—a stratum of the iron about half an inch thick will be converted into white fine grained surface, of such extreme hardness that ordinary files and drills will make no mark on it. Such iron is poured into moulds, of which the part touching the tread of the wheel is a ring of metal, which chills the surface—the rest of the wheel cools more gradually, and is only a little hardened,—for "chilling iron" always hardens when recast: so much so, that new admixtures of pig iron must be added, or it will become too brittle and "short" for wheels. But the wheel, while cooling, contracts unequally, since the thicknesses of its parts are different, leaving a severe and permanent strain—an inherent tendency to fly to pieces, which the roughing of our roads does not ameliorate. To make a shape, by means of corrugations of innumerable forms and directions, that will allow the parts to yield to this contracting force, *while cooling*, so that no strain shall be left in the wheel, has been the subject of hundreds of patents. Again, the "chilling iron" that must be used for the tread is too hard and brittle to answer the best purpose for the rest of the wheel, while the softer and tougher irons that are best to resist strains will not chill—so a single casting cannot fulfill every desirable condition.

It has long been the custom of some lines to use chilled cast-iron tires on locomotive driving-wheels. They are much harder than wrought tires, and wear better; they are not so truly round as wrought-iron or steel tires, which are turned in a lathe; their adhesion is less, and they are very heavy and hard on the track. Yet they are very much cheaper than wrought-iron, not to speak of steel. Considering their immense weight, their economy in the long run is questionable. But this chief objection has been partially obviated by Mr. H. W. Moore, of the Union Car-Wheel works, Jersey City, who has perfected a process of casting the tire hollow, thus reducing the weight of a 4½ feet tire from 1,000 pounds to 720 pounds, and at the same time preserving its strength, if not increasing its soundness.

All these facts bring us to the consideration of Mr. Moore's improved car wheel, which is simply a nave or centre-piece of tough, strong cast-iron, and a hollow tire of hard chilling iron. The two, when fastened together by the very simple process used in fastening the same kind of tire to driving wheels, form a complete cast-iron wheel, which possesses the following very obvious and very important advantages: *First*—The nave or centre plate never wears out, it being practically a part of the axle. When a common wheel is worn out, the *whole* of it is used up, and being all of "chilling iron," cannot be recast into wheels without a large admixture of pig iron. With the new wheel, the tire only is removed when it wears out. *Second*—The nave being subject to no wear whatever, may outlast the axle and be fitted to new axles as the latter wear out. *Third*—The nave may be made of softer iron than the tread or tire requires, and so be less liable to breakage. *Fourth*—The tire may be of harder iron than is required for the nave, and so chill deeper and harder, and wear longer. *Fifth*—The wheel as a whole is stronger, no strain being left in it by the unequal contraction of the metal as it cools. As before mentioned, the great trouble has been that the quickly cooling tire and the thicker and slower cooling hub cause a severe and permanent rupturing force to be left in the wheel, when it is a single casting. In this case, the thin hollow tire cools without strain, and the nave may be easily proportioned so as to cool without strain—besides the tire is a hoop and binder in this case, rather than a rupturing force. *Sixth*—The expense of and time required to put on a new tire, are less than half what are required to put on a new wheel; the later process involves taking out the axle, putting it into a press, forcing off the wheel, forcing on a new one by screw or hydraulic power, and replacing the wheel. Putting on a new tire, where the wheel is outside of the journal as on locomotives and some tenders and cars, does not necessitate taking out the axle at all—the engine or car is simply jacked up, a few nuts are unscrewed, the old tire is slipped off and a new one slipped on. *Seventh*—If the tire breaks, the car has still a wheel to run on, the broad periphery of the centre plate or nave being left, which is less likely to cause running off the track than a broken solid wheel. *Eighth*—Not only is the wheel vastly better in every respect than a solid wheel, but the expense of this generally most expensive department of repairs is greatly reduced. The price of a common wheel being $13 50, the price of the double wheel is $16, of which the tire turned out and furnished with four bolts, costs $9. Two common wheels cost $27, while the first double wheel and a new tire for the old centre of the double wheel, cost $25, saving $2 on the two sets of wheels. Supposing the old nave to outlast three tires, $6 50 are saved, and supposing it to out last six tires, which is a reasonable supposition, $20 are saved; *i. e.*, compared with the cost of six common wheels, the new wheel will have cost nothing, and will have saved $6 50 besides. When these figures are applied to the thousands of car wheels renewed yearly on our great lines, not to speak of the grand aggregate on all the railways in the country, the saving promised by this improvement is to be represented by millions of dollars. The best evidence that the plan is feasible lies in the history of chilled tires for locomotive wheels, which endure a much harder service, under more adverse circumstances. The large and small wheel in construction are the same. Chilled tires may indeed be heavier and not so true as iron and steel tires, but their use was never questioned on the ground of incapacity to stand the service. But our railway managers do not practically question the advantages of chilled car wheels—they are in universal use. The plan described improves and cheapens the same wheel. Were it entirely experimental, they could cite precedents enough for letting this and all other improvements severely alone. It cannot be called an experiment, and therefore merits especial attention.

STEAM ON THE CANALS—REMEDY FOR THE SWELL CREATED BY BOATS.

Various attempts have been made to introduce Steam on the canals, by using Stern Screw propellers, but its effect thus far has not been equal to the original intention. Owing to the narrowness of the canal, and the back or pumping action of the screw on the water, the boat pushes the water before it and raises a swell in advance, which causes a return current or back flow along the banks of the canal, to their great injury. Furthermore, this swell forms an inclined plane, against which the boat has continually to contend. This is, to some extent, the case with towed boats.

Again, the action of the propeller throwing the water from the stern tends to make it ground on the bottom of the canal before sufficient speed is attained. We have seen a plan and model, the invention of Mr. H. Stanley, at the office of Mr. Stanley, No. 51 Exchange-place, which is designed to remedy the above-mentioned difficulties. The idea is to create a positive backward current along the sides of the boat, so as to preserve the general level of the water, thus preventing the boat from climbing up an inclined plane, and preventing it from grounding at any speed. Two conical propellers, the solid or conical parts answering as two bows of the boat, and projecting in front, and the blades or spirals wound on the cones being so shaped as to give the water a side and backward motion, are revolved by the engine. Their cross section is equal to that of the boat in front, where they are attached. They assist in giving motion to the boat, divide and displace the water, and throw it along the sides of the boat to the stern. Two conical stern propellers may also assist the propulsion. Their shape is such that revolving in an opposite direction to those at the bows, they draw the water in at the stern, and project it back in a line coincident with the centre of the boat. This increases the inflow of water under the boat, decreasing the tendency to ground, and keeping down the inclined plane or swell. It may be said that the proposed arrangement will reduce the capacity of the boat; this, however, is not certain. The conical screws are hollow and buoyant, and may possibly aid rather than detract from its capacity.

Such is the state of the canals, that high speed must be the result of some deviation from the established river and ocean practice, since they involve two new conditions, viz.: the narrowness of the channel, as before explained, requires not only power to drive the boat forward, but power to drive it up an inclined plane—or in other words, power to give a return flow to the water at the sides of the boat. To alleviate this difficulty by increasing the sharpness of the vessel, either greatly decreases its carrying capacity, or necessitates a length which the locks and curves do not permit. In default of wide canals, therefore, the scheme proposed appears to involve features well worth testing. So complicated are the principles of the action of hulls and screws in sea-room even, that their solution is not the less easy when the element of narrow spaces and back currents is added. The only sure solution of the problem is a full-sized experiment, which would be warranted by the great necessities of the case.

SENATOR BRODERICK.

Reply to a Communication in the Times upon his Life and Career.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of Saturday, the 25th, was an article upon Senator Broderick, filling nearly three columns. Having known Mr. Broderick well during his life in California, and his history previous to going there, I cannot allow so gross an attack to pass without a distinct and unqualified contradiction of most of its *material* statements and conclusions.

Passing over Mr. Broderick's career in New-York, of which the writer, however well he knew him "personally and politically," is manifestly very poorly informed, and with which, aside from his struggles to obtain an education, I have no sympathy, I wish to appeal to all who knew him in California for the truth of my assertion, that the pretended history of his acts, exposure of his motives and denial of his personal courage, contained in the article referred to, are a tissue of misrepresentations and absurdities.

Mr. Weller did not immediately succeed Fremont in the United States Senate, which is implied in the article, nor did Mr. Broderick afterwards "gradually rise into notice as a member of the Legislature, Senator and President of the Senate."

He was elected State Senator from San Francisco for two terms. During his service the Governor resigned, the Lieutenant-Governor became Chief Magistrate, and Mr. Broderick was elected by the Senate its presiding officer, if I mistake not unanimously. When Col. Fremont's term in the Senate expired, several persons, including the Colonel himself, became candidates for the vacant place, but after a prolonged struggle the Legislature adjourned without accomplishing an election.

The following Winter the two prominent candidates were Broderick and Weller. If I recollect aright, some 150 or 160 ballots were had, extending through several days, when Weller finally triumphed by a majority of one.

That the "Vigilance Committee did not retard Mr. Broderick's career" is correct, but that the Committee was deterred by his reputed wealth is simply ridiculous. He was not molested by the Committee, because there was no probable or possible cause for such molestation. His standing in the community as an upright, honorable and incorruptible citizen, together with his well-known and universally recognized personal bravery, rendered him secure against the assaults of violence, whether individual or organized.

Judge Terry, whom your correspondent puts down as a Kentuckian and a creature of Broderick's, is a Texan, and possesses many estimable qualities. He was never, however, in my judgment, qualified for a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, and since the killing of Mr. Broderick, in which he was a principal actor, his name is a by-word.

When Mr. Broderick was elected to the Senate he had power and popularity enough in the Legislature and among the people to secure the election of almost any respectable citizen as his colleague.

He chose Dr. Gwin, and therein it must be admitted, made a fatal mistake, for instead of yielding to Broderick the entire Senatorial influence in the Federal appointments, as he had promised to do, the old political manager secured it himself. President Buchanan, instead of holding the scales with an even balance, and weighing the claims of all parties, lent himself to the inexcusable plot by which the Senator, who brought with him an indorsement of personal popularity and political power unexampled in the history of the Government, was deprived of the well-earned and commonly acceded patronage appertaining to his position.

Not only was he ignored in the appointments for his State, but his most violent personal and political enemies were placed in the most prominent positions.

Mr. Broderick was a man true as steel to his friends, and whose word was always considered as sacred as the most solemn compact. Knowing that all custom, all propriety, all probability secured him a controlling influence in the selection of persons to fill the Federal offices in his State, he had undoubtedly promised to use that influence in favor of friends.

When he was betrayed, when the President refused to consider his recommendations, the disappointment to his rightful hopes and the confident expectations of his friends affected him seriously. But he never was a man to indulge in repining. Throwing off the sadness of the unexpected wrong, he refused to make any other recommendations, or to recognize socially either his colleague or the President. True to his instincts, in favor of freedom, and against every species of cowardly wrong, he earnestly opposed the atrocious Kansas policy of the Administration, and openly asserted upon the floor of the Senate, what many others only felt, that the Government bloodhounds in Kansas should be hung as common cut-throats, and those that authorized the wrongs be punished according to law.

A resolution, condemning his course, having by Federal influence been carried through the Californian Legislature, he went home and took issue with his enemies in the State election, which ended, as we all know, in the defeat of his aims and his sad death. That he faltered or trembled when he stood upon the fatal field is so gross a calumny as to need no refutation to any who knew him. To strangers, the certificates of the physicians and numerous other gentlemen, which have been published, furnish abundant evidence of his perfect coolness, and calm, collected bravery.

By one who has seen him, as I have, in so many scenes of personal danger, with a steady eye, a firm hand, and a face as unmoved as if cut from marble—who has known him on more than one occasion take the part of the weak and oppressed against the strong, when it required steady nerves and utter fearlessness—who has marked him, when an enraged and armed mob has beset him, beat it back with his fearless and determined courage—these attacks are read with feelings of contempt, and call to mind forcibly the story of the *Dead Lion*, and his bold and confident assailant.

In conclusion, I affirm that Mr. Broderick's life in California, aside from his lack of Christian faith, was exemplary; that so far from his being the intimate of bullies and rowdies, there was no other man in the State, not excepting any among his traducers, who so lifted himself above and openly defied that class of persons, and that his stern and inflexible integrity, his faithful adherence to principle, and his clear, comprehensive mental endowments, proclaimed him a patriot and a statesman. AMICUS.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Annual Report of Secretary Floyd—The Army—Withdrawal of Judge Eckels—The Danites Again.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

The report of the Secretary of War, which reached us by the last mail, created quite a stir in camp, as it plainly says that the troops will be withdrawn from Utah during the coming season. This is welcome news to every one here, for, although life is not so monotonous here as at the smaller posts on the frontier, where most of them will probably be sent, every officer must feel and does feel that his Government is supporting him without his rendering any *quid pro quo*; and he is not only living off his Government, and seeing others make his profession a "good thing" for speculators, but he is literally chained down and compelled to see that Government insulted in the very face of its army, whose duty it is to maintain its honor, without being permitted to retaliate, and scarcely to remonstrate. Every Federal officer, both civil and military, sent to Utah in the last three years, with four exceptions, concurs in the belief that the Mormons are no more loyal to the Government of the United States now than when they levied a military chest and fortified Echo Cañon, and it is a gratifying fact to know that the Secretary of War thoroughly understands the actual condition of Utah affairs. It is true the Mormons have made a show of acquiescence in Federal authority, and they who but two years ago were in open rebellion, now have the impudence to boast of their patriotism and loyalty—thus demonstrating the truth of Dr. Johnson's remark, that patriotism is the last resort of a villain. When truth and justice are disregarded, private rights can easily be sacrificed under the forms of law. And the Hon. Secretary well says, "I am satisfied that the preservation of right and justice through the means of any jurisprudence known or recognized by the people of the United States, is impossible in that Territory." That sentiment meets with a response from every Gentile in Utah, for the rebellious disposition of the Mormons and their hatred of our Government are so apparent, that no one can fail to perceive them. These crimes, *mala in se*, are so numerous and so monstrous, and are directed by such high authority, that every one who ever experienced a sentiment of justice must anxiously hope for a day of retribution to speedily come. Brigham sits in his palace surrounded by his band of destroying angels, who stand ready to execute his orders, whatever they may be, with as great alacrity and as much obsequiousness as the pages of any monarch in Europe obey the mandates of their masters, and to render his crimes doubly hideous, he steals the livery of heaven and with it seals his bloody edicts.

And yet the army must be withdrawn, when it is known to the Government that this state of things exists, and we must thus acknowledge our inability to enforce respect and obedience to our laws, or to subdue a rebellious people—and that too when our army is already in the midst of the rebels. Republican Governments are founded upon natural principles of right and justice, and the Administration has acknowledged that justice cannot be secured to the people of this Territory by any known jurisprudence. Then why not use the strong arm of the Government to enforce obedience to its laws? There are many American citizens here who possess certain inalienable rights, and the Government cannot with honor to herself pass by in silence their demands of security both for their persons and their property. And as things now are they have no such security, for the Federal Courts, with their present powers, and under Mormon legislation, must either remain utterly inoperative, or consent to act as mere whitewashers of Mormon crimes. A Government is either worthless in itself, or is badly administered, when it fails to maintain the natural rights of its citizens; but let us place the responsibility of Mormon misrule where it rightfully belongs. The Secretary of War certainly cannot be held accountable for it, for he has done all in his power to remedy existing evils, but Congress would not support him. In the Winter of 1857-8 they even went so far as to refuse to vote supplies for the troops that were then worn down with their long march and starving at Fort Bridger, preferring rather to make windy speeches for Buncombe on the "nigger question," than to feed the starving soldiers who had enlisted to fight the battles of their country, and they did not make these appropriations until late in March, when the slender stores of the troops were entirely exhausted. President Buchanan let the golden opportunity for wiping out the stain slip when he gave them a free pardon for their treason and rebellion. Had he instead prosecuted the war with vigor, the whole thing would have been speedily settled, and the honor of the Government maintained, whereas a temporizing policy has brought it into disgrace. Great dissatisfaction is felt at his silence in regard to Utah in his last Message, but it is to be hoped that he at length sees his Utah policy was a mistake, and that time will lend him courage to avow it.

Chief-Justice Eckels has informed Attorney-General Black that he will quit Utah as soon as travel commences in the Spring, giving as his reason therefor that he can be of no service to the country by remaining here longer, and that it is better to have no Government at all in Utah than to have one that only challenges contempt. Such a representation, coming as it does from the highest Judicial officer in the Territory, and a man noted for conservatism and love of justice, must have some weight with the American people, and ought to induce their representatives in Congress to adopt some active measures in the premises. Judge Eckels' associates on the bench have already quit the country, and when he goes the Territory will be without a single Federal Judicial officer; and it is right that it should be so, for the Mormons will either have to be subdued by force, or left alone to work out their own salvation or destruction, in either of which events there will be no necessity for United States Judges.

Since writing the above, Mr. Stephen De Wolfe, the editor of the *Valley Tan* newspaper, has visited me. He informed me that in consequence of an editorial in regard to the report of the Secretary of War in the last *Valley Tan*, several leading Mormons, among them the Chief of Police, the principal Justice of the Peace in the city, and even Mayor Smoot, by representation, had called upon him, and told him that if he did not retract those remarks he could have no security for his life in the city. And a noted desperado, of the destroying angel school, had peremptorily ordered him to retract, or suffer the consequences that would follow a refusal, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, he came to Camp; but he will continue to edit his paper—nor will he retract a single sentiment. This is a specimen of the "order" prevalent in Utah.

Since my last letter several murders have been committed in the Territory, but they are of such frequent occurrence that they no longer create surprise, or even comment. RICHARD.

Impostors—Bogus Charities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are persons now going about the City soliciting donations to a "Home for Deaf and Dumb Children under twelve years of age." I am informed that it is by no means the best use of our money to give it for such a purpose, since the Deaf and Dumb Asylum does receive and will receive children under twelve years of age, and is better qualified to take care of the children and to give them an education than any new institution.

The law allows only those over twelve years of age to be educated at the institution at the cost of the State, but, as I am informed, there is a fund for free education which is drawn upon for the support of those for whom the State makes no provision. Even if this money were all expended, it would be cheaper to have the children now in the "Home" educated at the Asylum, and our money would be better appropriated.

The agents of the "Home" assert that the Managers of the Asylum refuse to receive children under twelve. If I am not greatly in error, no applicant has ever been refused.

If the Asylum has sufficient accommodation for those of our City and State suffering under this affliction, it is not worth while to support another. T.

Clean Streets.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day, you do much and serious injustice to our excellent Aldermen and Common Council, in your remarks about cleaning the streets.

The gentlemen have, no doubt, been studying the new medical work by Dr. Guy, in which he demonstrates most clearly, that the *healthiest men and women* are those who work at the garbage and dirt heaps, in separating the ashes, &c., &c., and who triumphantly asserts that "scavengers never suffer from fever."

Dr. Guy also says that the men who remove the night soil are also a "healthy and handsome race."

Now, Mr. Editor, our excellent Common Council desire to keep the garbage and street-dirt in view as health-preservatives for their fellow-citizens, and will, perhaps, keep the night-soil also in particular localities, if requested! You do them a great injustice, and I trust will now turn round and give them proper credit for their correct motives.

Our Common Council are pupils of the Doctor, and may be termed "Guys."

Your obedient servant, R. C.

There are fifty-seven old ladies in the "Home" of the Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females in Boston, whose average age is *seventy-four years.*

KANSAS.

The Bill Abolishing Slavery—The Veto—Final Passage of the Bill—Close of the Session—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

By design, the bill prohibiting Slavery in Kansas was not taken to the Governor as soon as I was first informed it had been; consequently the three days the Governor is allowed to hold it, did not expire until yesterday. In the morning, therefore, the bill was returned to the House, with his reasons. The bill is as follows:

Section 1. That Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is and shall be forever abolished in this Territory.

Sec 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Governor's veto message shows much consideration of the subject, and is regarded as a more able document than our Kansas messages have usually been. It exhibits one very common error, however, and that is, it seems better suited to a Fourth of July oration than to an official document pertaining to the greatest question now before the country. I will herewith send you a copy of the message in advance of the mails, which you will doubtless find of sufficient interest to notice.

This message was considered in the House to-day, and after its reading by the Secretary, a warm debate followed. After a few flourishes of parliamentary skill, the question was reached for its final passage, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. The Ayes and Nays were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Brown, Bartlett, Brooks, Chandler, Canniff, *Cornwell*, Cave, Dutton, Elliott, Fitzpatrick, Heath, Jones, Knowles, Lynde, Lindsley, Morton, Nelson, *Parks* Pierce, *Robertson*, Rankin, Steward, *Sims*, Shively, Sheldon, Scott, *Sopris*, *Wagstaff*, Wood and Mr. Speaker Colton—30.

Nays—Messrs. *Lombard*, *Murphy*, *McMath*, *Noel*, *Reynolds*, *Vanderslice* and *Whitehead*—7.

The Democrats in *italics*. Two Democrats were absent when the vote was taken. So, in spite of the Governor's veto, there is a law in Kansas prohibiting Slavery.

And what next? I have in former letters stated that a Personal Liberty bill was pending in the House, the passage of which was somewhat doubtful, but last evening the *set-to* came off. It was the most exciting scene during the whole session. The Democrats soon found that they were doomed to defeat, and then went in for general fillibustering. During the evening session the ayes and nays were taken not less than *twenty times*, while the bill was pending. The bill was amended by striking out two sections referring to the rights of citizenship, &c., given therein to persons of color. At the hour of midnight, after a most exhausting contest, the final vote was taken, which resulted—ayes 20, nays 11. So the Personal Liberty bill has now passed our Lower House, and will probably pass the Council to-morrow. It is nearly a copy of the Vermont law, excepting the fifth and sixth sections. The Governor will probably veto it, and then will come the tug of war again—the result of which will be extremely doubtful.

The session is drawing to a close, as the forty days will expire on Monday next. The House docket now numbers about 450 bills, and yesterday eight more *Divorce bills* were passed.

Gov. Robinson has just returned from the East.

Lawrence, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The bill prohibiting Slavery in Kansas passed the Council yesterday by the constitutional majority over the Governor's veto, viz., 9 to 4. That ends the question, and in spite of the utmost pressure from high quarters, the "unfriendly legislation" prevails.

The Personal Liberty bill is still in the Council. As there are but two days more in the session, of course it cannot become a law this year, as the Governor is sure to veto it. It is liable to expire, therefore, in the hands of the Council, without further action.

The subject of the Claim Commissioners who were appointed under a law of last year, to audit and make awards for losses in 1855 and 1856, has been the absorbing one for the last few days. A faction were for repudiating the whole work under that law, but the more sensible view has prevailed, and they yesterday passed a concurrent resolution to Congress, asking for an appropriation similar to that adopted at the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. They have also concluded that no further legislation was necessary on the part of the Territory.

A public meeting is advertised for this evening, when Gen. Lane, Wm. A. Phillips and others are to reply to the charges made by Gov. Robinson, before the Investigating Committee at Washington. Nothing has ever been published in Kansas of his testimony, but all our reports come through the Eastern papers. The testimony of every other witness has been sent us directly by telegraph. We have now reason to think that those reports of his evidence are correct, and it has aroused a wide prejudice against him—more so than any other act of his life. But more of this hereafter.

On the 22d there was a Washington Ball at the Eldridge House. It was called the largest ball ever witnessed in Kansas, and passed off with an abundance of glee and sociability.

The Spring is rapidly approaching, and several fields have already been plowed. Boats are expected here in a few days. RANDOLPH.

A Few Words About Country Clergymen.

"BY ONE OF THEMSELVES."

Connecticut, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A Layman," in the Times of the 22d, has indulged himself in discoursing on the poverty of the country clergy of New-England, and the remedy for such a sad condition. He says they have an "air of poverty," their "homes are uncomfortable," their "children are ill-clad and ill-bred," their "wives pale, weary-looking and hard-worked." The remedy which he proposes for this doleful state of things is celibacy.

This is certainly cool, rather than courteous. We have seen some of the clergy, both in country and in city, and it is quite true that there are some seedy-looking brethren among them; some of their houses are not very comfortable; but seldom are their children ill-clad or ill-bred; and, if their wives are pale and weary-looking, it is generally on account of work done for the parish, not for the parson.

Though "A Layman" has drawn the picture "with the kindest intentions," we are bold to say with equal kindness that, as a representation of the clergy generally, there is no truth in it. But, if it were true, the remedy proposed is infinitely worse than the trouble complained of. The heaviest curse which has afflicted the Roman Church is the celibacy of its clergy. It is not the normal state of man; and the attempt to make it so with respect to that class has been crowned with infamy. The poorest Protestant clergyman has a right to feel that the suggestions of "A Layman" are a flagrant insult to domestic love and parental affection, which constitute a great share of the happiness of poor people in all conditions—a happiness often unknown to the rich. Probably "A Layman" is not married, or lives unhappily with his family, or is fearfully selfish in advising poor clergymen not to marry, in wishing to deprive them of "God's last best gift to man." No New-England clergyman is half as poor as Adam was when God thought it not good for him to be alone.

The truth is, it is a great blessing to the Church and the world that clergymen are comparatively poor. They are followers of Him who had not where to lay His head; of Him who, though poor, made many rich. Among the poor country clergymen of New-England, who have been at times anxious for the necessaries of life, are numbered some of the most laborious, successful and renowned of all her honored names. When clergymen become rich, as is sometimes the case, they are generally less efficient in their profession; they then find the cares of a parish too burdensome; they have trouble in the head, dyspepsia, bronchitis, spinal complaints, or retire to a secretaryship in some of our benevolent societies, withdrawing their necks from the common yoke of labor, leaving their poorer brethren to bear the heat and burden of the day.

The intimation of "A Layman," that the "donations" made to clergymen are "alms" given to beggars, is a significant suggestion of his own evil thought. "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" The layman who makes a donation to his minister under the impression that he is giving aid to a mendicant, is either guilty of great meanness, or through ignorance fails to comprehend the relations between a clergyman and his parish. They receive "donations" as additions to inadequate salaries; and both the salary and the donations are seldom an equivalent for services actually rendered. They still have *claims* on their people for hard labor which will never be paid. They wear seedy coats, and live without luxuries, because they are not paid for their work. They cannot speculate in stocks, breed cattle and trade horses, without losing their influence. Their usefulness depends on devotion to their work. They are not destitute of "ambition for material comforts," but the ordinary ways of money-making are closed to them. They often add to their small income by some literary labor, done when laymen are in bed, or taking the fresh air in luxurious carriages, or snoring out their *siestas* in cieled houses.

But "donations" are not peculiar to country clergymen in New-England. The city clergymen, who have no "air of poverty," and live in very comfortable houses, are in the habit of receiving what "A Layman" calls "alms" more frequently and more abundantly than their brethren in the country. And they receive donations for the same reasons: because their salaries are inadequate to their wants; because they are not equitably paid for their labor.

According to the ideas of "A Layman," the most distinguished clergymen of your City, who receive donations of books, clothing, arm-chairs, silver tea-sets, works of art, horses, houses, farms, money for a month at the sea-side or in the mountains, money to pay their debts, or money to make a European tour, are a set of "mendicants" without manly independence and self-respect. We should like to have seen a layman go to Rev. Dr. A., as he was about to leave for Europe, and present him with a hundred dollars, saying: "Sir, your *whole life has been a donation party:* like any other beggar you have been in the habit of *receiving alms*, and knowing your *unshrinking willingness to receive aid*, you will please add this to other charities which may be offered." If after such a speech (which appears to be the real sentiment of "A Layman,") he did not fall dead in his tracks, it would be because he had not sufficient self-respect to die at the proper moment.

We do not believe that "A Layman" comprehends the relation of clergy and parishioners, of minister and people. If he knows of one whom relentless poverty has humbled, till he receives the stinted donations of his people as a beggar receives alms, and if he does not stretch out his hand and lift him up from his degradation, and by kind and generous acts help him to the recovery of his manhood, then he neglects an imperative duty. Giving to such, if such there be among the hard-working, self-denying clergy, is lending to the Lord,—a much better and safer business transaction than shaving notes or lending to sinners at 2 per cent. a month.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS LEASED AT AUCTION.

The Comptroller at 12 M. yesterday sold at public auction the right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of five years from May 1 next. The sale took place in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part Second, in the City Hall, and attracted a large concourse of interested persons. While the leases of those piers which are near the Battery were "knocked down at a lower figure" than formerly, those further up town brought considerably better prices than they have hitherto. This is ascribable to the fact that business is moving up town. The following is a list of the piers leased, with the names of the highest bidders and their bids:

NORTH RIVER.

North side Pier No 12, and half of Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 12 and 13, leased to H. B. Cromwell & Co., at $2,000 per annum.

West half of Pier No. 13, and outer end, leased to the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, at $2,500.

East half of Pier No. 13, and half the Bulkhead between Piers Nos 12 and 13 and Nos. 13 and 14, leased to J. E. Parsons at $2,600.

South half of Pier No. 14, and half the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 13 and 14, leased to the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, at $3,750.

Pier No. 29, at the foot of Warren-st., leased to M. O. Roberts, at $8,100.

Pier No. 36, foot of North-Moore-st., leased to the New-York and Havana Steam Navigation Company, at $5,700.

Pier No. 37, foot of Beach-st., leased to the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, at $6,900.

Pier foot of Laight-st., (small) leased to George C. Byrne, at $1,300.

Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st., leased to George C. Byrne, at $5,300.

Basin at the Bulkhead foot of Spring-st., leased to C. D. & W. H. Christy, at $2,500.

Pier No. 45, and half the Bulkhead between Nos. 45 and 46, leased to Gilbert Miller, at $4,500.

Pier No. 46, and half the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 45 and 46, leased to Gilbert Miller, at $3,700.

Pier No 47, the right to dump night soil from a portion of said Pier reserved by the Corporation, leased to Wilson A. Baylor, at $2,700.

Pier No. 50, foot of Morton-street, leased to C. M. Welling, at $3,800.

North half of Pier foot of Thirteenth-street, leased to Wm. Radford, at $600.

Pier foot of Seventeenth-street, leased to Frederick Cushman, at $1,050.

Pier foot of Eighteenth-street, leased to Frederick Cushman, at $950.

Pier foot of Twentieth-street, leased to Frederick Cushman, at $750.

Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, leased to Daniel Darrow, at $580.

Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, leased to H. D. Farrington, at $1,900.

Pier foot of Thirty-seventh-street, leased to Wm. Radford, at $700.

Pier foot of Fortieth-street, leased to Daniel Darrow, at $950.

Bulkhead foot of Jane-street, leased to S. S. Ward, at $110.

Bulkhead foot of Bank-street, leased to Charles Schultz, at $100

Bulkhead foot of Gansevoort-street, leased to Arthur W. Jones, at $55.

Bulkhead foot of Fourteenth-street, leased to Daniel Darrow, at $175.

EAST RIVER.

West side of Pier No. 12, and the Bulkhead adjoining foot of Old-slip, leased to R. S. Loper, at $3,150.

East side of Pier No. 18, and the half of Bulkhead adjoining foot of Maiden-lane, (between Piers Nos. 18 and 19,) leased to the Flushing and College Point Steam Ferry Company, at $3,200.

West side of Pier No. 19, and half of the end of said Pier, and half of the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 18 and 19, leased to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., at $3,500.

East side of Pier No. 20, and half of the end of said Pier, and half of the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 20 and 21, leased to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., at $4,100.

West side of Pier No. 21, and half of the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 20 and 21, foot of Burling-slip, leased to Wm. Nelson, Jr., at $3 900.

East side of Pier No. 22 and Fulton Market-slip, (excepting berth for one ship on the west side of Pier No 23, and for the Fish Cars,) leased to the Flushing and College Point Steam Ferry Company, at $4,600.

East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of Pier No. 25, and the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 24 and 25, leased to the New-Haven Steamboat Company at $7,100

The Bulkhead on the west side of Pier No. 30 to the Roosevelt-st. Ferry Racks, being all but 100 feet of the Bulkhead, leased to the Brooklyn Ferry Company at $1,050.

East side of Pier No. 33, and West side of Pier No. 34, and the Bulkhead between, leased to Oliver Charlock, at $4,500.

Pier No. 37, and half of the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 37 and 38, and 44½ feet of Bulkhead South side of Pier No. 37, leased to John J. Hicks, at $3,100.

Pier No. 40, and half the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 40 and 41, leased to Oliver B. Green, at $3,000.

Pier No 41 and half of the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 40 and 41, leased to the New-York Balance Dock Company, at $2,800.

Pier No. 44, and half of the Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 43 and 44, leased to John J. Hicks, at $3,100

Pier No. 46, foot of Jefferson-street, leased to Stephen D. Wildey, at $3,400.

Pier No. 48, leased to S. D. Wildey, at $2,600.

North half of Pier No. 56, and South half of Pier No. 57, (foot of Delancey-street) and the Bulkhead between, leased to Wm. H. Dougherty, at $1,350.

Bulkhead at the foot of and along the North side of Rivington-street, and to within 50 feet of the Pier between Stanton and Rivington streets, leased to Wm. H. Dougherty, at $400.

Bulkhead foot of Third-street, leased to E. J. Thayer, at $180.

Pier at the foot of Fifth-street, the Corporation reserving the right to use a portion of said Pier for the dumping of ashes, &c., leased to Geo. Brown, at $875.

Pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, leased to George Brown, at $300.

Pier foot of Thirty-seventh-street, leased to John J. Bradley, at $500.

Pier foot of Fifty-third-street, leased to John J. Bradley, at $200.

Pier foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, leased to John J. Bradley, at $50.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

JAMES C. WILLETT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CROTON BOARD—A BRIEF SESSION.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, nominating Ex-Sheriff James C. Willett for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman Boole moved that it be referred to the Special Committee to which the nomination of Dr. Bradford for Health Commissioner was referred.

Alderman Seagrist moved that this motion be laid on the table, and called for the ayes and noes. This was lost, (ayes 4, noes 9,) and Alderman Boole's motion adopted (ayes 10, noes 3).

A resolution amending the rules of the Board so as to provide that no member shall give cards admitting more than two persons inside the railing, was presented and laid over.

A few prosy papers of no public importance were passed upon, and the Board, after a session of only twenty minutes, adjourned to Monday, 5 P. M.

ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEES.

CONTESTED SEATS—NO QUORUM.

The meeting of the Aldermen's Committee on Contested Seats, which was to have been held at 2 P. M. yesterday, was adjourned by Mr. S. F. Myers, the Secretary, for want of a quorum, to Tuesday next, at the same hour. The counsel of the contestants were present, but none of the members of the Committee were there.

POLICE BILLS.

Alderman Seagrist, of the Aldermen's Committee on Police, yesterday, at 2 P. M., on behalf of the Committee, received all who had any business to bring before it, in the City Library. A number of Police bills of small amount were examined, but nothing of public importance was considered.

POLICE REPORTS.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS—SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS OF THOSE INTERESTED.

In yesterday's Times a statement was made with reference to a theft of $3,000 worth of diamonds from the United States Public Store, No. 12 Broad-street, of which Messrs. Bixby & McIntyre are proprietors. It is now said that Michael C. Murphy, the foreman of the establishment, who is suspected of the larceny, was arrested on the 23d ult. by Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, at the instance of his employers, on a charge of having stolen a package of watch cases, valued at $1,800. Subsequently Messrs. Bixby & McIntyre went to the Station-house where Murphy was confined, and had a long interview with him, in Capt. Dowling's presence. The prisoner admitted the truth of the allegation against him, and expressed a desire to make all the restitution in his power. At the conclusion of the conversation Messrs. Bixby & McIntyre requested the Police Captain to discharge the prisoner, intimating that they would be responsible for his future appearance. As Murphy was held under no formal commitment, Capt. Dowling consented to release him. That very night, it has now been ascertained, was spent by the delinquent in arranging his affairs, preparatory to his departure from the City, and the next day he disappeared, probably proceeding to Boston and taking passage in a steamer for Europe. The following morning a warrant was issued by Justice Brennan for Murphy's arrest, on a complaint preferred by Mr. Henry A. Cargill, a Custom-house Officer, who charged that the accused had stolen about $255 worth of jewelry, &c., from the "seizure-room" in the public store, where the United States Marshal is in the habit of storing goods which have been taken from smugglers. The magistrate at the same time issued a process empowering a search of the house No. 450 Greenwich-street, where Murphy resided. Capt. Dowling executed the search warrant, without finding any of the missing property, but as yet no return has been made to the warrant of arrest. Thus the matter remains at present. Some mysterious features of the case will probably be made plain by the investigation which is promised by the United States authorities.

A MALICIOUS BURGLAR.

On Wednesday night, soon after 11 o'clock, the engraver's shop of James O'Flynn, under the Howard House, Broadway, was found open, the door having been forced by a burglar. As far as the proprietor of the store has been able to ascertain, nothing was stolen, but the burglar made a perfect wreck of the contents of the place. The counters, furniture and pictures, had been broken and defaced, and the stock and tools destroyed. A man with whom Mr. O'Flynn has had a disagreement, is suspected of having taken this method of exhibiting his spite, but there is no direct proof against him.

AN ABSCONDING STAKEHOLDER.

Wm. Granger, of No. 118 Franklin-street, alleges that on the 14th of last December, while in the saloon No. 299 Fourth-street, he made a wager with an acquaintance, putting up his gold watch and chain against $100 in money. Dayton Freeman, a young man who stood by, volunteered to be stakeholder, and having secured possession of the watch and chain sneaked out of the saloon unobserved by the interested disputants. The search of the Police for this enterprising sportsman, was not successful until yesterday, when he was found by Detective Wilson at a house in Brooklyn. Justice Quackenbush held him to answer for the larceny.

LOVERS OF COFFEE.

Officer Mathews, of the First Precinct, observed two young men, named Samuel Ferculyer and Dennis McDonnell, staggering up Pier No. 5, East River, under a load of coffee, which was subsequently ascertained to have been stolen from the canal barge *C. T. Cort*, lying at the dock. It belonged to Wm. Herring, of No. 18 South-street, and was valued at $30. The prisoners were committed for examination.

ALTOGETHER TOO OFFICIOUS.

John Dunsworth, a public porter, was detected, while taking a case containing sixteen gross of Bohemian glassware from in front of the store of Messrs. Earl, Douglas & Son, No. 38 Maiden-lane. Detective Fitzmaurice apprehended Dunsworth before he had time to dispose of his booty, the whole of which was recovered. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for trial.

A SPECIOUS IMPOSTOR.

John Coulter, a well-dressed individual with a winning manner, has obtained sums of money, varying in amount from $5 to $20, from various residents of the Eighteenth Ward, by representing that he was a wealthy Southerner, a stranger in New-York, who had been robbed, and was in need of temporary pecuniary assistance. Yesterday information was given to the Police which developed Coulter's real character, and he was arrested. Justice Quackenbush assigned him to a vagrant's quarter in the Penitentiary for sixty days.

UNSUCCESSFUL THIEVES.

On Wednesday evening two burglars were detected in the dwelling of Mr. Allen, at No. 100 Cannon-street, ransacking a bedroom which contained valuable jewelry and clothing. An officer was summoned, but before his arrival the thieves became alarmed and escaped through a rear window. The Policeman says that he observed and pursued the fugitives, whom he was unable to overtake. He, however, can identify them, and they doubtless will be arrested.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

John Reilly and John O'Brien, both youths, were yesterday arrested by Officer Miller, of the Twentieth Ward, on the complaint of Miles Geraghty, of No. 380 Eighth-avenue. They are charged with having stolen a quantity of jewelry from Mr. Geraghty's store, which was broken into a night or two since. On the prisoners were found several sets of shirt studs, sleeve buttons and other articles, which have been identified as the property of the complainant. $8, which Reilly had, by his own confession was the proceeds of a sale of a portion of the property. The accused were held for trial.

THE PEARL-STREET BURGLARS.

Charles Murphy, the burglar who was so shockingly injured by leaping from the roof of Messrs. Dexter, Lambert & Co.'s warehouse, No. 540 Pearl-street, is represented by his attending physician, Dr. Hull, to be in no immediate danger, although the probabilities are still strong against his recovery. His confederate in the transaction, Louis Bernowski, is believed to be a fugitive from Philadelphia, where he was employed by Mr. Samuel Sloan, an architect of that city, whose name he is alleged to have forged to checks for $300, with the proceeds of which he fled to this City. A gentleman is soon expected from Philadelphia to identify the prisoner.

BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH.

Early yesterday morning a young man was found lying in an insensible condition in the doorway of No. 4 James-street, his head and face having been badly cut. The Police conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, and Dr. Hull pronounced him to be laboring under compression of the brain. The injured man subsequently revived sufficiently to state that his name was George Hall. How he received his injuries he could not tell. He only remembered having entered a drinking saloon in James-street, near Chatham, where he became engaged in a discussion. He probably received his injuries in a conflict with highwaymen, as his pockets had been cleared of their contents.

LAW REPORTS.

The Police Riots of 1857.

FERNANDO WOOD'S CASE.

Lemuel S. Slater vs. Fernando Wood.—This is the action for damages for an alleged assault and battery, in 1857. The charge, as will be well remembered, was that the plaintiff, who was a Police officer under the new *régime*, while going up the City Hall steps, was assaulted by persons unknown to him, but who, he avers, were incited to the act, aided and abetted by the defendant. The cause was tried in the Supreme Court, before Justice Slosson, and on the 11th of January, 1859, and judgment was given for the plaintiff, upon a verdict for $250.

Subsequently, in August last, stipulations were agreed upon between counsel for an appeal, and thereupon the case was settled. This was a motion before Justice Monerief for an order allowing certain former orders of Justice Slosson to be attached to the judgment roll. The defendant insisted that the grounds upon which judgment was entered should appear as a part of the judgment roll. To this, so far as it related to certain orders of Justice Slosson, the plaintiff objected. The Court ordered the matter to be heard at Special Term on Monday next.

This case has been printed *verbatim*, and forms a large bound volume of formidable dimensions.

Field & Shuyter for plaintiff; Gilbert Dean for defendant.

Action for Libel.

THE LAWRENCE HEIRS COMMITTEE.

William S. Dunham vs. Henry Hayes.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant damages for an alleged libel upon his character, in July, 1857.

The complaint set forth that at a meeting of the Committee of the Lawrence heirs of the Townley estate at the date above mentioned, the defendant said, in presence of a full house, that the plaintiff was a candidate for the State Prison, and was in a fair way to get there, charging him with having obtained moneys by false pretences from certain claimants against the "Mosha estate;" that he then read an article from the *Police Gazette* which was entitled the "Mosha claimants swindled;" that he then pointed out the plaintiff as the party meant, and as the one who was guilty of the charges mentioned.

The plaintiff says he asked if he was the party so charged, and was told he was. Some one then said that the party named in the *Police Gazette* was Charles A. Dunham, plaintiff—this name was Wm. S. Dunham; that the defendant said that he (plaintiff) sometimes went by one name and sometimes another.

The defence was that the defendant meant only the party named in the *Police Gazette*, and that he stated at the time that if the plaintiff was that man then he meant him.

The defendant testified that he only meant to refer to Charles A. Dunham, the person mentioned in the *Police Gazette*; that if the plaintiff was not of that name, then he did not refer to him.

Dr. Van Pelt testified to the same statement, to the effect that the plaintiff was not referred to unless his name was Charles A. Dunham. The defendant then offered to show that Charles A. Dunham was a disreputable character; but the Court remarked that when C. A. Dunham was a party they would investigate his character, and excluded the proposed evidence.

The case was tried before Justice Allen, of the Supreme Court, and was submitted to the Jury on the charge of the Court, which was to the effect that the plaintiff's evidence was affirmative, and the defendant's negative, and that they should, where the character of the witnesses in other respects was equal, credit first the affirmative evidence. Sealed verdict ordered.

The estate which has been the cause of all this excitement is in England, and for heirs to which many advertisements appeared in the papers a year or two since.

For plaintiff, C. A. Wetmore, attorney, and L. R. Marsh, counsel; F. Byrne for defendant.

Calendar....Friday, March 2.

United States District Court—Jury causes.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Adjourned for term. *Part II.*—Nos. 6430½, 3970, 2808, 3046, 2982, 1357, 2681, 3049, 2181, 3067, 2632, 2535, 2976, 3067½, 2266, 1684, 2416, 1981, 1946, 1935, 2188, 2163, 3090.

The Macon (Miss.) *Beacon* says: "It has long been known to the older settlers of this county, that a mine of silver existed somewhere in this region of country, but the exact locality has until of late been artfully concealed. It was known to the Indians before their removal, and they were often seen with the precious metal in their possession, but they stoutly resisted all the pale faces' attempts at persuading them to reveal the secret. In the hills about Summerville, large cavities can at this day be seen, the only and trustless result of the white man's labor. but a son of the Emerald Isle happened lately to put his foot into it. The ore was sent to New-York to be tested, and the result was a yield of 63 per cent. of pure silver.

The Reported Robbery in a Public Store.

[illegible] No. 12 Broad-street, New-York, Thursday, March 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to the following article, which appears in your paper of this morning:

"It will be remembered that a quantity of valuable diamonds were several months since seized by U. S. Marshal [illegible], which were found in the possession of two Spaniards who had brought them from Europe in a Cunard steamer with the intention of evading the revenue laws. These precious stones, pending legal proceedings in the matter, were placed in the public store, No. 12 Broad-street, kept by McIntyre & [illegible]. Recently the diamonds were wanted, but a search for them resulted in showing that the entire package had been abstracted. Suspicion was at once fixed upon Michael Murphy, foreman of the laborers employed at the store, who had not been seen for a day or two. A warrant was issued for his arrest, when a search resulted in discovering that he had disposed of his property and fled from the city. The supposition is that Murphy has taken passage for England. The alleged delinquent has been long a resident in the Fifth Ward, where he took an active part in politics, and was well known. His position as foreman in the public store, it is said, was very lucrative, and much surprise is expressed that he should have committed the larceny. It is [illegible] possible that he will escape arrest."

We beg to state that you have been grossly imposed upon in regard to this matter. The diamonds alluded to were never in No. 12 Broad-street, were never stolen, nor have any diamonds been stolen from the Public Stores. The records of the Courts, published in your paper, show that the diamonds alluded to were delivered to the "two Spaniards" some [illegible] in accordance with a mandate of the United States Court. We would, however, state that when we took charge of the Public Stores we found employed by the Government, in the capacity of foreman, a man who had been promoted to that position for his supposed integrity. We continued him in our employment upon the representations and recommendations of those whom we believed capable of judging of his integrity. Subsequently we found that this man had been guilty of a peculation, from a branch of the Public Stores over which we have no control or jurisdiction. The amount abstracted would not [illegible] exceed $200 in value, and consisted of gilt [illegible] of which has been found. [illegible] to $50 or $100. [illegible] arrangements are such that the [illegible] carried on with seeming impunity [illegible] street, will be stopped, and [illegible] to punishment.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM N. M'INTIRE,
JOHN C. MATHER,
JAMES B. CRAIG,
FRANCIS M. BIXBY,
} Contractors.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers will doubtless remember a statement, entitled "An Investigating Student," that was published in your paper of the 24th of January, in which it is stated that Mr. J. J. Hassler, a law student, was arrested on the charge of having entered my establishment and taken therefrom a watch, &c. And which charge I here take great pleasure in stating was, upon investigation, found to be incorrect. I have since ascertained that Mr. Hassler is a gentleman of high standing and integrity, and who, I believe, was perfectly ignorant and innocent of the charge. I therefore take this opportunity of expressing my sincere regret and apology to him, his family, and friends, for this most unfortunate affair.

Messrs. Editors, you will confer a great favor on me by giving this a place in your columns.

LOUIS A. MARTIN.
No. 78 Nassau-street, New-York, Feb. 29, 1860.

Card from Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Alderman Brady did not in any manner connect me individually with the absurd and improbable story he told on Monday night in the Board of Aldermen, to the effect that he had been offered $2,000, by some person unknown, to vote for me for President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, I am, perhaps, not called upon for any remarks on the subject. But I think it due to the public that I should say that I believe his entire statement to be false. I believe and trust that I had no such injudicious friends among the many who interested themselves in my confirmation.

I will add, however, that I have no doubt the use of money, had I allowed it, would have procured the ready sanction of the Board to the Mayor's nomination. I was told of several attempts to levy black mail on my friends, while my name was pending before the Board. One of these was in the shape of an offer of a bet, proposed, as I was told, by a relative of Alderman Brady's, of a trifling amount, to be wagered against large odds to be put up by my friends.

I instantly and peremptorily interfered, and forbade the use, in any case, of a single dollar. In revenge, the baffled parties have concocted this story of an attempt upon Alderman Brady's official virtue.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

The Louisville Riot.

A MOB REPELLED BY COLD WATER—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

From the Louisville Democrat, Feb. 28.

On Saturday the perpetrator of forcible sodomy on three little boys, sons of respectable citizens, was arrested. His name is John Haskell. He is an Englishman, about 42 years of age. He has been a sailor, lived at one time in Massachusetts, but recently came here from New-Orleans. About the time the City Council convened an excited crowd gathered at the court-house, and threats were freely made that Haskell should be strung up on one of the neighboring trees. But he was kept in jail. The crowd augmented, and Jefferson-street in front of the jail was filled with people who only waited for a leader to commence the assault and wreak summary vengeance on the beastly Haskell. The Mayor ordered out the steam engine, deposited next door to the jail, and the stream thrown from it drove back the crowd. The people took it all in good part, but as soon as the engine ceased working, again closed in around the jail inclosure. Two cannon were taken into the jail and loaded with grape to defend the door in case of an assault. The conduct of the officers was firm, and at the same time cool and considerate. Their boldness and preparations in a degree awed the multitude, which, however, gradually increased as the afternoon wore away. Judge Bullock, one of the prosecuting attorneys, addressed the mob, advising moderation and quiet. He appealed to the crowd to let the law take its course, and stated that the penalty was certain to be inflicted to the extreme of the law. He was listened to without demonstration, and his remarks evidently had a salutary effect. But the feeling was still one of indignation against Haskell, and, in some degree, against the authorities for shielding the criminal. But this feeling was obtained only among the more turbulent and hot-headed. The Citizen Guards, National Blues, and a few volunteers were early in readiness for duty. As night fell, the crowd, seeing that an attempt at rescue would be ineffectual, gradually dispersed, and, at the present writing, 11 o'clock, very few remain of the thousands who had thronged the vicinity of the jail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 1.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '67	106¼	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	70¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	99¾	50 do	70¾
11,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88⅛	350 do	70¾
1,000 do	88⅜	100 do s10	70⅝
5,000 Virginia S. 6s	93	700 do	70¾
10,000 Missouri S. 6s	80¼	100 do b7	70⅝
25,000 do s60	79¾	100 do b30	70⅝
500 Califor. State 7s	87	200 do s30	70⅝
[illegible] do s10	87	100 do s15	70⅝
[illegible] Cal. Large bs. 7s	85¾	450 do b60	70⅝
[illegible] Br. C. W. Loan	101	450 Harlem Railroad	8⅝
[illegible] R. 2d m. b. ex.	92	50 Hud. Riv. R. b60	38
[illegible] R. 5th m. b. b60	42	100 do s10	38
do b60	43	500 do s60	38
do b60	44	400 do b60	38⅛
Hud. R. R. 1st M.	98½	100 Har. R. Preferred	32¼
Hud. R. R. 3d M.	83½	18 do	32½
Goshen Bra'h B.	56	250 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	7¾
Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88¾	200 do	7⅜
[illegible] do	88¾	150 do	7½
Cl. & Tol. S'g F. B.	59	100 M. So. & N. Ia. G. Sk.	17
Chi. & R. I. Bds.	92	200 Panama Rail'd. s60	132½
D. L. & W. R. 1 mt.	98	300 do	132¾
[illegible]chants' Bank	105¼	100 do s60	132½
[illegible]onal Bank	105	100 do s10	132½
[illegible] State of N. Y.	97½	50 do b10	132½
[illegible] Ex. Bank	98½	100 do b60	132⅝
[illegible] & Trad. Bank	110	50 do	132½
[illegible]hattan Gas Co.	170	10 Cleve. Col. & C. R.	87½
[illegible] Impro'm'tCo.	4¾	10 Ga. & Chicago R.	57
[illegible] Mail S. Co.	92½	100 do b7	57
do	92¾	100 do	57¼
do b30	92½	100 do s10	57¼
do	93	250 do b30	57¼
do b30	93	100 Chi. & Rock-Is. R.	62½
[illegible] Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	94	200 do s15	62½
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Pref'd	15¾	200 do b30	62¾
[illegible] Reading Railroad	40¾	100 do b10	62¾
300 do b60	41	100 do	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] Missouri S. 6s.	80¼	100 Hud. River R.	38¼
do b60	80¾	20 do	38½
[illegible] Indiana S. 2½s.	62	250 Panama R. b30	133
[illegible] Cal. State 7s.	87	200 Ill. Central R. s30	57¼
[illegible] E. R. 4th M B.	51	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	7¾
[illegible] Ill Cen. R. b. s60	88	100 do	7⅞
[illegible] do	88½	650 do	8
[illegible] Union Bank	104	100 do	8¼
100 Canton Co.	20	150 M. So. & N. I. g. s.	18
do b60	20	100 do	18¼
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94	100 Galena & C. R. b30	57⅝
100 Cum. C. Pfd. s60	15½	50 do s15	57⅞
200 do	15¾	50 do	57½
[illegible]cific M. S. C.	93¾	50 do s10	57⅝
do b30	93¾	50 do	57⅜
[illegible] Y. Central R. b30	70¾	400 Chi. & R. I. R. b30	63
do b60	70⅝	100 do s15	62½
do	70¾	50 New-Jersey C. R.	105
[illegible]higan Cent. R.	36¾		

Thursday, March 1—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, there is a rise over yesterday's sales of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on several of the leading speculatives, and ⅞@1½ ⅌ cent. on others, and as much as 2 ⅌ cent. on Canton and Michigan Guaranteed. New-York Central sold as high as 71 ⅌ cent., closing at 4 o'clock 70¾@⅞ ⅌ cent., as against 70½@⅝ yesterday afternoon. The passage of the *Pro Rata* bill through the Assembly yesterday, because of the closeness of the vote and the unexpected weakness of the movement where and when it was expected to show its greatest strength, has rather helped the stock, and, prospectively, there were buyers of privileges to take it at 71@71½ ⅌ cent. at a premium of 1 ⅌ cent. in 60 days. That is, $1,000 was paid to take 1,000 shares, at any time, on 60 days at 71 ⅌ cent., and the same sum to take 1,000 shares at 71½ ⅌ cent. in the same time. Michigan Southern Guaranteed advanced to 18@18½, and the Common Stock to 8⅜ at the Afternoon Board. Galena and Chicago rose to 57⅜, and Rock Island to 63 ⅌ cent., buyer 30 days. There was a recovery of full one ⅌ cent. in Hudson River shares from the lowest sales of yesterday, and an advance of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail, and 1 ⅌ cent. on Panama. The sales of Canton Land Company's shares were at 20 ⅌ cent. as against 17@18 a few days ago; the rise being based in part on the adoption of the City Railway system in Baltimore, which has just been authorized by the Maryland Legislature, and which will bring the Canton lots into improved demand. There was also an advance in Cumberland Coal shares to 15¾ ⅌ cent., and a further rise to 41 ⅌ cent. in Reading. The shares of the Delaware and Hudson were also ½ ⅌ cent. higher, and the Delaware, Lackawana and Western shares, which sold at 80 yesterday—a rise of 20 ⅌ cent. in a few days—were held for a further advance. The Mortgage Bonds of the Company brought 98, and the Incomes 92½ ⅌ cent. It appears that the management have resolved to place 18 ⅌ cent. to the credit of the shareholders, being the net divisible profits on the concern since 1857, at the same rate per annum which was paid upon the stock, by way of interest, while the work was being completed. The mode of paying this dividend has not yet been determined. The transfers of the stock were closed yesterday, and the 18 ⅌ cent. will go to the credit of the stockholders as there registered. In the Railway Bonds, there was more business in the prime mortgages of the Erie Company, and an advance to 51 ⅌ cent. for the fourths and 45 ⅌ cent. for the fifths. Illinois Central Constructions were steady at 88@88½. The Brooklyn Water Loan advanced to 101 ⅌ cent. In State Securities there was a fair demand for Tennessees at 88½, Virginias at 93, and Missouris 80½. For U. S. five ⅌ cent. Coupons of 1874 the bid was 100½, and no parcels offering. The general market closed generally firm, and with an improved speculation on most of the Share list. City Bank shares are in improved favor, on small investment orders. Merchants' sold at 105¾, and National at 105 ⅌ cent.

The market for Money continues in good supply at 6 ⅌ cent. on temporary Loans, (with occasional exceptions on Federal securities at 5 ⅌ cent.,) and at 6@7 ⅌ cent. for Discounts—7 ⅌ cent. being the general rule at the Bank, while outside the Brokers are taking prime short paper at ½@1 ⅌ cent. premium better for the seller. The Exchanges are almost on a dead stand, both as to rates and demand; the former being steady, and the latter, this week, comparatively moderate. On London, 108¾@109 ⅌ cent., and Paris f 5.17½@f.5.16¼. The steamers that cleared yesterday and this morning, including the Cunarder *Arabia*, were detained in the Bay by heavy weather, last night and this morning, and had not sailed, according to our marine report, at noon.

We learn, from good authority, that in the suits upon the mortgages of the New-York and Erie Railroad, orders were entered on Wednesday directing references to compute the amount due upon the mortgages on which foreclosure proceedings have been sufficiently advanced for that purpose, being the second, fourth and fifth, the rights of the third mortgage bondholders being protected in the orders in the lower suits; and also an order of reference to determine what property of the Company is embraced within the several mortgages, and what adjustments should be made in respect to payments by the Receiver since the property came into his hands. These proceedings contemplate a sale under the fifth mortgage, subject to all prior rights, for the purpose of carrying out the plan of reorganization, and securing the rights of the unsecured bondholders and stockholders, without surrender of any of the prior liens or rights, all of which are fully recognized and secured. The order of reference in the second mortgage suit contains provisions under which holders of the bonds, who desire to do so, may exchange their bonds for third mortgage bonds, if satisfactory arrangements are made—the terms being left indefinite—for that purpose before the sale under the Referee's report. An order was also entered directing the Receiver to pay all the interest, after due notice, matured on the second mortgage bonds up to the 1st March inst., and extending the Receivership of Mr. Marsh to all the suits for the benefit of all parties. These proceedings, as we are informed, while they do not surrender or waive any legal rights of the respective Trustees, or those whom they represent, are greatly for the benefit of all interested, the unsecured bondholders and stockholders, as well as the mortgage bondholders. The Referees named by the Court are Messrs. Stephen Cambreling and Philo T. Ruggles.

The movements before the New-York Legislature for *Pro Rating* and *Tolling* the freight traffic over the New-York Roads have already induced some of their Western connections to hold themselves aloof from or independent of all arrangements for the Spring and Summer seasons with New-York which might, by the action of the proposed discrimination, place the Western Companies at a disadvantage as compared with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Portland. We understand that the Chicago and Rock Island Company, who control in various ways about 400 miles from Chicago into the interior of Illinois and Iowa, have adopted this precaution; standing ready, in case they cannot deliver through freights for the seaboard as well at New-York as heretofore, to make either temporary or permanent running connections with the Pennsylvania Central or the Grand Trunk of Canada.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes mention of a railway rumor that the four trunk lines East have harmonized on a tariff of freights with the Spring business for the Southwest and West. No particulars are given, and so far as the two New-York lines are concerned, such an arrangement would have to be contingent upon the discriminating measures in regard to through freights now pending before our Legislature.

The Hoboken Land Company's Railroad bill passed the New-Jersey Assembly last evening by a vote of 36 to 21. It originated in the Senate, but has to be sent back to that body for concurrence in the amendments, before it can receive the Governor's approval and become law. The Newark *Daily* of last evening says:

"The amendments that were adopted, by consent of the friends of the bill, prohibit the taking of the New-Jersey Road or bridges (except the East Newark spur) unless they are prevented from constructing one of their own by legal proceedings; prohibiting any consolidation with the New-Jersey Road; limiting excursion fares to and from New-York to 30 cents; and authorizing the Chief Justice to appoint Commissioners in cases of injury to owners of property taken.

The rejected amendmends provided that the New-Jersey Road's franchises could not be taken unless the Camden and Amboy Road will consent to another railway across the State; and to prevent the taking of any part of the New-Jersey Road or bridges (except the East Newark spur) on any condition, and prohibiting them from selling out to any other company.

The proceedings were enlivened toward the close by a revelation from Mr. Slaight, of Hudson, who stated that he had been offered pecuniary advantages to vote for the bill, with a promise that he should have the legal business of certain railroads in his county, but he felt it to be his duty to oppose the bill. Mr. Peckham, from the same county, offset this by an announcement that he had been offered as high as $3,000 by the opposite side to oppose the bill, but in representing the wishes of the people, he felt it to be his duty to vote for it."

The Trenton correspondent of the Newark *Mercury* thinks that the Senate will agree to the amendments to-day, when the bill will be presented to the Governor for his signature.

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for

the week ending Feb. 18 were	$50,926 14
Corresponding week last year	39,869 73
Increase	$11,056 41
The total receipts from July 1, 1859, to Feb. 18, 1860, were	$1,733,619 08
Same period last year	1,431,594 54
Increase	$302,024 54

Mr. Blackwell, the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, in his report to the Company states that the interior cities of the Western and Southern States are ordering the whole of their goods from England *via* the Grand Trunk to Detroit, and thence to Cincinnati, for points south and west of that city. Arrangements are in progress for making advances on shipments to Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Portland, on depositing at the place of shipment the bills of lading with accredited agents.

The January statement of the Receiver of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad shows as follows:

EARNINGS.		
Passengers, through business	$58 31	
Passengers, local business	4,137 81	
Mail	828 10	
Express	299 10	$5,323 32
Freight, through business	$859 80	
Freight, local business	7,800 08	8,659 88
Total earnings		$13,383 20
EXPENSES.		
Total ordinary expenses		$9,835 64
Taxes		453 21
Extraordinary expenses		200 74
Capital account		286 21
Total expenses		$10,775 80

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $251,951, including $64,000 for Customs; payments, $481,505; balance, this afternoon, $7,607,680.

The Chicago Board of Trade was to have opened its new rooms to-day. We have been favored with an early proof of a descriptive sketch of the new building, by the proprietor of Wells Chicago *Commercial Express*. From this sketch we learn that the building was commenced less than a year ago:

"In the comparatively brief intervening period, a substantial block of 50 feet wide, 120 feet long, and four stories above a high basement, has risen from shapeless piles of timber, iron, brick and mortar, to graceful proportions under his direction and ownership. The fact that the new building, yet hardly abandoned by the builders, is almost entirely occupied, is sufficient evidence of practical wisdom in its location and construction. The first floor is divided into business offices unsurpassed on Water street, and the array of signs upon the facade is emblematic of the capital and enterprise there concentrated. In bold relief upon the range of the windows of the second floor, stand out in white stone upon the wall the words 'Board of Trade.' The whole of the second floor has been leased by the Board for ten years. It is reached by a broad and easy staircase at either end of the building, and furnishes a large room for the Secretary and Committees, a reading-room, a telegraph-office, a wash-room, and the main hall of 47 by 96 feet, and 18 feet high. The hall is lighted by twenty large arched windows nearly from floor to ceiling, and is to be lighted at night by six splendid chandeliers of six burners each. The hall is a clear space, without columns or obstructions of any kind, the floor above resting upon iron girders. The walls are handsomely and appropriately decorated in fresco."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.—
BABCOCK, BROS. & CO.,
Have removed from No. 27 Wall st. to
No. 3 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, March 1, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 1,542 bbls. Flour, 32 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Rye, 2,612 bushels Oats, 147 pkgs. Provisions, and 800 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 100 pkgs. Mocha, at 17¾c.; 2,500 mats Java, at 15¼c.; 550 bags Rio, chiefly at 12¾c.; 31 bags Santos, at 13¼c.; and 400 bags Bahia, at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bales, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ⅌ lb.	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Middling ⅌ lb.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair ⅌ lb.	12½	12⅝	12¾	13

DRY GOODS—The public sale to-day of British Goods was well attended, and resulted, on the whole, satisfactorily, though less so than importers had anticipated.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less inquired for, yet prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of 5,880 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 10@$5 25; extra State at $5 @30$5 50; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 05, ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@ $5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in lively demand, partly for export, and prices of desirable lots favor sellers, decidedly. The reported transactions comprise 2,700 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$7 ⅌ bbl. About 280 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 65@3 70 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request, chiefly for milling, at about previous quotation. Sales have been reported of 10,400 bushels, including prime White Canada, at $1 50, in store, and Milwaukee Club, at $1 22 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and languid at 78c.@82c. for ordinary to choice White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Sales 4,500 bushels. Rye is in demand at 87c.@88c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is doing better. We have heard of sales of a lot of Canada East on private terms. Oats are depressed and lower. We quote Canada at 44½c. @45c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@43½c.; Southern at 38c.@42c., ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Feb. 25.

	Feb. 25. 1860.	Feb. 26. 1859.	Feb. 27. 1858.
Flour, bbls	31,614	27,380	44,102
Wheat, Spring, bushels	404,014	287,466	1,219,885
Wheat, Red, bushels	10,220	222,352	8,394
Wheat, White, bushels	507	8,957	346
Total Wheat, bushels	414 471	518,775	1,228,625
Corn, bushels	722,456	20,447	5,922
Oats, bushels	150,918	107,178	75,000
Rye, bushels	6,459	——	——
Barley, bushels	20,369	70 048	47,111
Total Grain, bushels	1,314,954	716,868	1,355,660

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 400 bbls., in lots, at $18 37@$18 50 for new Mess; $14 75 for new prime; $17 40 @$17 50 for old Mess; and $12 50 for old prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut meats are quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c. and Shoulders at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at from 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard remains as last noticed. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at from 10⅞c.@11¼c., ⅌ lb. Beef is less inquired for at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 470 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $16 50@$19 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$16 25 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for at 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 54,413 bbls. Pork and 65,075 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 51,616 bbls. Pork and 73,467 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Feb. 1, 1860, and 84,382 bbls. Pork and 59,078 tcs. and bbls. Beef, March 1, 1859.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 1860.

QUALITIES.	OLD PORK.							NEW PORK.							Total Old and New.	Last Month	This Date Last Year.
	N. Y. YARDS.			BROOKLYN YARDS.				N. Y. YARDS.			BROOKLYN YARDS.						
	L.	G.	L.	A.	P.	W.	Total.	L.	G.	L.	A.	P.	W.	Total.			
Clear	3	......	......	3	......	......	6	......	59	......	55	......	61	175	181	55	424
Mess	7983	325	951	......	102	......	9361	4109	1037	34	1499	384	863	7916	17277	13249	34541
Thin Mess	420	112	106	......	19	......	657	9	280	......	13	12	459	773	1430	2072	5651
Prime Mess	......	117	......	231	366	......	714	......	254	184	25	......	......	463	1177	1211	1781
Flank	8	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	19	......	......	......	......	19	27	10	33
Prime	5862	540	728	......	899	721	8750	1825	191	215	2807	775	172	5985	14735	11380	21464
Rumps	392	......	......	......	90	......	482	......	27	11	......	......	50	88	570	343	346
Refuse Mess	108	......	2	......	44	......	154	......	109	13	29	......	......	151	305	111	642
Refuse Prime	102	......	......	......	81	......	183	......	73	......	47	3	......	123	306	289	573
Other Refuse	60	18	10	......	374	......	462	......	235	25	199	205	142	806	1268	941	1852
Uninspected	660	......	......	......	23	......	683	5850	995	1993	4298	1130	2188	16454	17137	21949	17075
Totals	15,598	1112	1797	234	1998	721	21460	11793	3179	2475	8972	2509	3925	32953	54413	51610	84382
	OLD BEEF.							NEW BEEF.									
City Prime	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	72
Repacked Mess	169	571	33	......	......	82	855	868	985	89	......	325	2481	4748	5603	2589	7630
Repacked Chicago Mess	225	785	328	......	279	925	2542	650	255	676	27	413	786	2807	5349	4521	8569
Railroad Beef	52	13	......	......	8	......	73	58	7	24	......	4	70	163	236	102	141
Refuse Mess	9	......	12	......	157	36	214	22	18	49	......	3	213	305	519	308	410
Other Refuse	20	87	......	......	68	12	187	......	95	......	......	199	......	294	481	511	522
Mess—Tierces	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	316	316	316	508	......
Prime Mess—Tierces	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1492	601	134	109	391	2727	2727	1501	1280
Country Mess	......	......	......	......	556	543	1099	......	......	......	364	4702	766	5832	6931	7903	7103
Country Prime	......	......	......	......	115	......	115	......	......	......	138	1279	272	1689	1804	1812	1232
Uninspected	......	......	25	......	27	......	52	11022	899	7324	962	4577	11149	35983	35985	45685	28133
Uninspected—Tierces	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2307	1589	564	......	664	5124	5124	8027	3936
Totals	475	1456	398	......	1210	1598	6137	12620	6058	10352	2189	11611	17108	59938	65075	73467	59078

HAY—[illegible] to-day, [illegible] bales North River at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Small sales were reported at former rates.

IRON—Sales 60 tons Scotch Pig, at $23 50 ⅌ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been in demand, at steady quotations.

MOLASSES—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices were supported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, at 47c.@48c., with some imported as high as 49c. ⅌ gallon.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 450 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 5⅜c.@7¼c., with some New-Orleans at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in request. The Messrs. Stuart quote their varieties thus: Loaf Sugar, 10c.; Crushed Sugar, 9⅞c.; Granulated Sugar, 9⅞c.; Ground Sugar, 9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 200 bbls., at 23¾c.@24c., ⅌ gallon—the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d; 250 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 9d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 5d.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d.; 5,000 Staves on private terms; 100 bales and 100 boxes Bacon, at 20s. For London, 5,000 Staves on private terms, and by steamer *Robert Lane*, 2,400 bbls Resin, at 29s., and 306 tcs. Beef at 6s.

Sales of Real Estate....March 1.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 400 Broome-street, 25x106	$12 100
House and lot cor. Church and Walker sts., 25x50	14 450
House and lot No. 20 Ridge-street, 20x100	4 325
House and lot No. 114 East 34th-street, 19x98	9,250

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Brooklyn Property.

1 lot north side Schermerhorn-street, 222 feet 6 inches south of Court-street, 25x97	$1,600

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GET IT AND READ IT.
THE MOST FASCINATING BOOK OF THE DAY:
FANNY!
FROM THE FRENCH OF ERNEST FEYDEAU. PREFACE BY JULES JANIN.

READ WHAT JULES JANIN SAYS OF THIS WORK.

It is the work of an *ardent* mind. It is the sad recital of a soul open to every generous impression, to every passion, and to every grief. The author of Fanny marches straight on in his narrative of forbidden love, in a language entirely new, and relates you a story of a passion which few people acknowledge; and if I speak thus, it is because first of all I do not wish to set a trap for your curiosity. It is at page 56 that Fanny's young lover feels the first symptoms of the disease which strikes him to the heart—it is at page 56 that his mistress, ignorant of the danger, brings her husband and lover together—that this maddened lover feels seized with consummate jealousy. At this moment the drama really begins—at this hour the punishment is developed; and it is because we here see the adulterer carried away by tortures, and yielding under his own madness, that I have ventured to recommend you to its affecting perusal. When this madness and envy have seized hold of Fanny's lover, nothing can be compared with that unfortunate creature, or his profound despair. The earth shakes under his feet; he sees nothing but clouds. This happy life, whose every moment brought its joy and festivity in perfect satisfaction and bright sunshine, with all the little felicities of ardent love—this happy but guilty life is disturbed forever.—"Another, another than I!" In vain that man is her husband, that man has authority over her—has right—parental power, law, possession, domestic roof, and the community of the same fortunes, and legitimate children with this woman; obedient to his every gesture, to the sound of his voice, to his whims, to his pleasure. This woman belongs to him, is his: whose honor he esteems as she esteems her own. Fanny's lover will neither see nor understand anything; he is jealous, he is furious, he is mad. These pages contain a great lesson; they are full of eloquence, of advice and of jealousy. Readers, at the same time, ask if the story is true. They want to know if any human being has undergone so much suffering, if the lover of Fanny really suffered this torture. ALAS, YES! THE STORY IS TRUE! Whenever it comes from the soul and heart of a poet, it is true, when clad with the degree of truth of suffering, and of sympathy; and if I weep, and if I tremble, and if I wish this child in this abyss of misery, MOST ASSUREDLY THE STORY IS TRUE. JULES JANIN.

ONE VOL. 12mo.......PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
COPIES MAILED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.
Address, E. D. LONG & CO.,
Booksellers and Publishers,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

EDMUND ABOUT'S
TWO GREAT BOOKS,
Of which there are several translations in England, are both published in this country by
J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.

I.

THE ROMAN QUESTION. (The Boston Correct Edition.) Translated by Mrs. Annie T. Wood; with an Introduction by E. N. Kirk, D. D. This book has had an immense sale, being suppressed in France. Price, (fine cloth, 12mo,) 60 cents.

II.

GERMAINE. One of the most brilliant and remarkable novels ever written, having all the sparkle of the "Roman Question," and of great dramatic power. Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth, from the Twentieth French Edition. Price $1.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, post paid.

HOME PASTIMES;
THE NEW BOOK OF TABLEAUX.
For sale by all booksellers this morning.

A NEW BOOK ON ITALY.
Now Ready:
NOTES OF
TRAVEL AND STUDY IN ITALY.
BY CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
1 vol. 16mo....75 cents.

This volume will prove a timely and acceptable one to all who feel an interest in the present condition of Italian affairs. In addition to thoughts upon the political, social and ecclesiastical state of Italy, the work comprises important and valuable criticisms upon Italian Art and Literature.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN'S DRESS—Just published. Also, the CUTTER'S GUIDE, the most elaborate work on the art of cutting extant. Office 156 Broadway, second floor.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, the 27th, their entire Spring importation of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Containing the choicest productions of the European manufacturers.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
In addition to the large assortment of the
RICHEST AND CHOICEST NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Just received per the last steamers,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 27,
500 PIECES HEAVY PARIS SILKS,
PLAID, STRIPED and BAYADERE,
At 75 cents per yard.
1,000 PIECES YARD-WIDE PRINTED CAMBRICS,
Extra fine quality,
Only 15 cents per yard,
2,000 PIECES ENGLISH BAREGE DE LAINES,
(Hoyle's Printing.)
At 12½ cents per yard.
The above are all fresh Stock, neat small designs, adapted to the present taste, and offered at prices
GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA SILKS, CANTON, CHINA, PINE-APPLE DRESSES, checked and plain.
CONCAVE SILK, for rheumatics, just received.
WASH SILKS, at wholesale.
Japanese, Chinese, Manilla, India, Irish, German and French goods of novel, rare, modern and antique styles, embracing articles in general use, and many not to be found in any other establishment of this City, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTIAN'S INDIA STORE,
No 653 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A splendid stock of NEW GOODS for Men's and Boys' wear, adapted to Southern and Western, or city trade, at very low prices, for CASH, or short time, to prompt paying customers. Call and examine before you buy.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 268 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—FRENCH WOVE, $1; button-fronts $1 25; also, a large stock of the celebrated Werley Paris Corsets, very cheap. Misses' corsets and skirts, ladies' pages, 12½c., at Mrs. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, above Union-square, east side. Shetland veils, French kids, 85c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach

On FRIDAY, March 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Brooklyn, at the Second Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Loud's,) corner Clinton and Fulton sts.

SATURDAY, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, Grand-st., corner Crosby.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS, at 7½ o'clock, at Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, corner Grand and Crosby sts.

Seats free. All invited to attend.

The arrangements for Mr. Guinness' preaching next Sabbath and the following week will be advertised on SATURDAY.

WARREN HOSE COMPANY NO. 33.—AT A special meeting of Warren Hose Company No. 33, held at the carriage-house, No. 118 Sullivan-st., after returning from the fire at the corner of Washington and Vesey sts., on the morning of March 1, it was unanimously

Resolved, That to Messrs. Wallack & Johnson, of No. 104 Vesey-st., we return our heartfelt thanks for the bountiful supply of the good things of this life, while at said fire; also,

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Sunday Mercury* and *Leader*.

A. YEOMAN, Foreman.
John Stoothoof, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A [illegible] responsible party [illegible]; she writes a good hand, and is competent to transact any business suitable for a lady to engage in; she is thoroughly conversant with the German and French languages. Best of references given and required. Address for three days COPYIST, General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as good cook and baker, (understands bread, pies, and biscuits,) and to do washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress; is willing to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting. No objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, with unexceptionable City reference; is an excellent chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting and fine washing, and is also a good seamstress. Call or address No. 327 6th-av., second floor, where she can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family; understands cooking and all its branches, and is a first rate baker; has no objections to a large family; best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 360 1st-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, WELL-disposed Protestant Scotch girl, as cook, washer and ironer or general housework; makes good bread. Also a neat, respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as waitress and chambermaid, in a private family, the other as chambermaid, and assist in the washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 252 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., over the baker's-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; she understands perfectly taking care of children; is a good embroiderer; can give good references from her last place, where she is now to be seen, at No. 34 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, AN American, a situation as family seamstress; would wait on a lady or take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork if required. Call at or address No. 165 3d-av., in the fancy store, for two days. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 9 Ludlow-st., New-York, in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given, and wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has no objections to wash and iron for a lady that boards; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st. Wages $7.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress, is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, can cut and make children's clothes. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 25 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an American Protestant woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. No objections to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; can cut and make children's dresses; is willing to make herself useful; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 80 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good family baker, and capable to take charge of a house in the family absence. Call at No. 198 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at the house of her employer, where the best reference can be given.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART PROTESTANT girls, situations; one to cook, wash or iron, and the other to do chamberwork, waiting or laundress; the best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 74 Charles-st., between Bleecker and 4th, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for three years; none need apply but a private family; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 248 7th-av., one door above 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can give good City references. Call at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain cooking, or the general housework of a small private family. Good washer and ironer. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived upward of four years. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS, A situation; has best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welch girl in a private family to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call at No. 267 Avenue A, in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 361 2d-av., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, FAITHFUL GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Refers to her present employers, at No. 126 East 12th-st., where she can be seen.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation to do the chamberwork and aid in the washing and ironing of a private family. Inquire at No. 65 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress; has no objection to the country. Good City references given. Apply at No. 30 Vandam-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES EMPLOYMENT as copyist. Apply at 174 West 21st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY BORN AND BRED in the City, and who is experienced and competent, desires the post of housekeeper, for a widower with children, or for a party of gentlemen. Address Box No. 1,625 Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or by the week to dress-making; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, without children; the man as coachman and gardener, or to do farming generally; will milk cows, or do anything required of him; the wife as good cook; makes bread, pies, &c.; or as laundress; will do housework; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, or address.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a married man, without incumbrance; understands his business in all its branches; the management of grapery and green house plants; a vegetable garden included; has many years' experience in this country; can give both City and country reference. Address J. K., at Bridgeman's Seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for one week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, with one child, (English,) who understands his business thoroughly, including the early and late forcing of grapes, flowers, &c.; also, the laying out of new grounds and remodeling, &c.; has been several years in this country; references as to character, &c., unexceptionable. Apply to Mr. H. Daniels, Architect and Landscape Gardener, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBER PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; is a good steady driver; understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; is a good plain gardener and excellent farmer; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broad-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single young man who perfectly understands his business; also taking care of horses, driving, &c., or would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. None need address but those wanting a man throughout the year. Address A. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for two days. The best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is perfectly sober, and a Protestant; is a good and careful driver, and has satisfactory reference from his last place. Address C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife without family; the man is a capable gardener, acquainted with hot houses, &c.; also a good coachman and understands the care of horses; the wife is an excellent dairymaid and cook; good references. Apply at No. 66 East 33d-st., for F. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HARDWORKING, sober and well-disposed young man; he is a practical farm hand; also, a good vegetable gardener and a careful and experienced hand over horses. Will make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Will be found able and willing to work. Wages moderate. Good references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, green-house fruit, vegetables, &c.; would take charge around a small place; best of references from present employer. Address B. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, green-house and grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables; he is a good workman, and competent in the above capacity; has good references. Address a note to W. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference to either town or country; no objection. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or No. 72 3d-av., drug-store, near corner of 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; understands his business perfectly. Can refer to his last employer, where he has been four years. Can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; [illegible] good gardener, and understands the business in all its branches; his wife is a good laundress and chambermaid. Have the best references, and will make themselves useful. Address P. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLLECTOR, cashier or bookkeeper, by a young man of experience; has a general knowledge of the wholesale and retail grocery business, and is thoroughly conversant with money. Best of City reference given. Address B. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WITH ONE child, wishes a situation as gardener and farmer. Can take charge of a green-house and hot-house, if required. Can be seen at Thorburn's seed store, for two days, or address JAMES McDONALD, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to assist the gardener if required; best of reference can be had. Can be seen for two days at Henderson's Intelligence office, No. 72 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man, who is competent in every respect, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability, for the last eight years. Address J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; he perfectly understands his business in either capacity. No objections to go to any part of the country. Has the best of references. Apply by note to JOHN at J. Delmay's, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to town or country. Address R. S., at Mr. Rogers Book-store, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION; he writes a good hand, and would make himself useful to his employer, in any capacity that he may be required to fulfill. Address A. B. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY AGED 17, in a millinery and hosiery jobbing house; has been in the business two years, and can give satisfactory reference. Address R. P. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a law office, where he can work for small compensation and have a chance to read law. Can give the best of references as to character and ability. Address R. B. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, as coachman and gardener; has 4 years' reference from his last employer; the advertiser has no objection to making himself generally useful. Address a note to J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 East Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SINGLE man wants a situation; has had long experience in Scotland and Ireland, and six years in this State; is well acquainted with the management of hot and green-houses, graperies, &c., and has a practical and theoretical knowledge of farming. Address R. H. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER. — MARRIED, VERY SMALL family; is sober and industrious, and has been thoroughly brought up to the whole routine of gardening in Scotland and England; has five years' experience in this country, and can be fully recommended. Address T. L., at Mr. Bridgman's seed-store, corner Broadway and 18th-st.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man as farmer; has long experience in the business; can come well recommended from his present employer, where he has lived for the last ten years, for honesty, sobriety, capability and industry. Address FARMER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GERMAN BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN years of age, of fair education in both the German and English languages, and well brought up, wants to obtain a situation in an importing or commission house; German preferred; salary not so much an object as a permanent employment; boy to be seen for three days, on application to FELT & GERMAN, Smith-st., near Church-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NURSE, CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of two children, one who is willing to go to Europe for the Summer. The best City reference required. One accustomed to travel preferred. No applicants will be received without reference. Apply from 10 to 2, at No. 118 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID; must be a good sewer and able to read and write, and willing to make herself useful. To a competent person good wages will be given. Apply at No. 149 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress to go a short distance in the country. Those having good recommendations may apply at No. 64 East 15th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 OR 20 years old, writing a good hand and having some practical knowledge of double-entry book-keeping. Address T. B. T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED in a private family; best of references required. Apply at No. 176 West 23d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

PORTER WANTED.—AN HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS man wanted as porter in a paint and varnish store, that has some knowledge of paints, and can come well recommended. Address Box No 3,962 Post-office, stating amount of salary wanted and references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, may be obtained in the house of a private family by a single gentleman, with or without partial board; location below 14th-st., west of and near Broadway; references required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, to a family, or single gentlemen; also, the back parlor on the first floor, replete with every convenience for a parlor or sleeping-room. The neighborhood is first class. Dinner at 6. No removal at May. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d av.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 176 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN desiring board can find good accommodations at the Madison House, corner of 27th-st. and Madison-av. Day boarders taken at moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite of rooms may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, with board in a small family. References given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARD IN SEVENTH WARD.—A SMALL American family will let, with board, a splendid back parlor on second floor, with gas, fire, and use of bath adjoining the room, to one or two single gentlemen. Also two front single bedrooms for gentlemen, with every comfort of a home. Terms very moderate, and first-class house. Apply 73 Henry-st., near Market.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying their own house, wish to let, with board, a front parlor and bedroom on the second story, and a front room on the third floor to two gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; the house has gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 186½ Adams st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, having a full-sized front room, with gas, bath, &c.; situation convenient to the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, may be had by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with separate rooms and partial board; gas, water, &c.; within 5 minutes' walk of all the ferries; No. 33 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and nurse; would prefer to live with a private family, where home comforts may be obtained, as the lady is an invalid. Address, with particulars of location, rooms (two sleeping apartments required) and terms, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—By two single gentlemen, in a private family, where they can be accommodated with a parlor and bedroom, or one large room; location must be west of Clinton, between Clark and Remsen sts.; references exchanged. Address, immediately, T. E. S., Box No 3?5, N. Y. P. O.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young man, 16 years of age; a single room, near Fulton-av., with breakfast and tea. Address, stating terms, L. G. A., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wishes board, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Address Box No. 1,205, Post-office. No notice taken of any answer unless stating terms, location, etc.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, without dinner, except on Sunday, by a young man of quiet habits; state amount of board, &c. JOHN A. KINGSLAND, No. 43 Chambers-st., up stairs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND Lady, partial board for gentleman; location to be above 36th st.; terms not to exceed $8. Address W. M. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

$75 PER CALENDAR MONTH WILL BE paid for board for a family of four persons and one child, requiring one large and two small rooms, (partial board for three;) location up town preferred. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM—Or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., (breakfast if required,) to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to rent, to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. Reference required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry goods store.

THE EXCELSIOR GAS-LIGHT COOKER.—The right for New-York City and State for sale. The stove can be seen at Tibbett's stove-store, Canal-st., near Broadway.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings.
JOHN K. HOFFEL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Seville—(Miss Patti's Benefit; last night of the season.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—Governor's Wife—Jenny Lind.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Burnham—Rough Diamond—Young America.

[illegible] MUSEUM—Afternoon—Dumb Savoyard [illegible]—The Alpine Maid. Evening—The [illegible]

[illegible] HALL—Mr. Siddons' Lectures and [illegible]

[illegible] SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 396—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our correspondents with the United States Squadron on the African coast furnish us highly interesting details regarding the present condition of the Slave-trade. The advices extend to Dec. 30. It is stated in the most positive terms that the vessels now engaged on the African coast, in this piratical traffic, may be numbered by dozens, and that the larger part of them are owned by Americans, and have regular Custom-house clearances from this port. The captains of many of these craft claim to be engaged in the palm oil trade, but this pretext, our correspondents claim, is a transparent subterfuge, as the vessels have not the equipments necessary to carry on this traffic, nor is the oil for which they allege they come to the coast produced in sufficient quantities to furnish cargoes for a small fraction of the fleet which pretends to be waiting for it. To establish these facts we have full details of the recent seizures of the *Tavernier*, *Orion* and *Bell*. It is represented that if our Government sincerely desire to suppress the business, numerous steamers of light draught should be placed on the coast, and that Congress should pass laws limititing the number of water-casks and rice bags which these vessels may carry.

The steamships *Edinburgh* and *Anglo Saxon*, both from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th ult., arrived, the former here, and the latter at Portland, last evening. The news is of interest. Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. Chinese affairs had been debated in the Commons. Lord John Russell said the utmost forbearance would be observed. He was sorry that the hope of a satisfactory settlement were almost dissipated. Lord Palmerston promised a full exposition as early as possible. The Italian and Savoy questions had been debated in the Lords. Strong sentiments were expressed against the annexation of Savoy. Gen. Sir Wm. Napier was dead. The Conservative Party had held a meeting at Lord Derby's residence. The meeting was private, but it was reported they resolved to oppose the budget. The *Daily News* savs the meeting was merely intended as a demonstration. It was reported that Austria's objections to the English proposals on the Italian question had reached Paris. The French Legislative session had been postponed till the 1st of March. The Paris *Presse* had received a first, and the *Gazette de France* a second warning. It was reported that the Government had bought the *Débats* for a free-trade organ. The Spanish Cabinet refuse to listen to peace proposals till Tangiers is taken. Military operations will be forthwith commenced against that place. Spain is about to issue notes for two hundred million reals. Neapolitan affairs are threatening. It was reported that a conspiracy had been discovered in the Army. There were rumors of a new Austrian loan.

The disturbances on the Rio Grande yesterday occupied the attention of the Senate, Mr. Wigfall opening the discussion by moving, as an amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, that $1,100,000 be appropriated to raising troops for the defence of the American frontier. The supporters of the amendment, who were mainly the immediate political adherents of the Administration, desired to have an immediate vote upon it, while the Republicans and others resisted, prefering its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs. After a sharp contest, in which Messrs. Davis, Wigfall, Wilson, Mason and Douglas participated on one side, and Messrs. Hale, Fessenden and Doolittle on the other, it was referred. The Brown resolutions, coming up, were postponed to Tuesday next, and the National Armory bill was discussed till adjournment. In the House of Representatives the Republicans attempted vainly to procure a vote upon the Printer. One Clerk was assigned to each Committee, and after the dispatch of other business of subordinate interest, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the President's Message, Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, having the floor. The wrongs of the South and the aggressions of the North were the topic of the orator, who made a tedious and not singularly instructive speech.

Our Bermuda files extend to February 9. The lack of labor, according to the *Bermudian*, is likely to seriously reduce the amount of seed potatoes planted this Spring, and of course, to affect the ensuing crop.

Advices from Porto Cabello to Feb. 15 apprize us that Venezuela is in the same hopeless condition as at previous reports. Gen. Zamora had been killed in an action at Valencia.

From the Plains we hear word of the death of Major Gaines, Paymaster of the army. He was thrown from a buggy and killed instantly.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention yesterday nominated by acclamation for Governor, Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland. Mr. Foster has heretofore served his party as candidate for Canal Commissioner. On Wednesday, the Opposition party in Missouri assembled at Jefferson City, and nominated Mr. Edward Bates for President. The resolutions are trenchant, and severe upon the Slavery propaganda; and show sundry good reasons why Mr. Bates should be adopted at Chicago. The Wisconsin Opposition Convention was also in session on Wednesday, choosing delegates to Chicago, with instructions to vote for Mr. Seward.

The Senate of New-Jersey yesterday passed the Hoboken Land Improvement bill, with the amendments of the Assembly. The same body, in Executive session, refused to confirm the nomination of Hon. Edward Whelpley as Chancellor.

Thirteen workmen engaged in tearing down the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Cincinnati, were yesterday buried beneath a falling wall, and killed.

It was general order day at Albany yesterday, and but little business of interest was transacted in either branch of the Legislature. In the Senate bills were introduced to amend the act having in view the prevention of prize-fighting, and that licensing places of public amusement. Several bills to amend the State Prison laws were introduced; also to authorize the appointment of County Canal Appraisers and to pay interest on their awards. The bills relating to a Board of Pardons, and to preferred causes in Courts, were passed, and then the Senate went into a long discussion on the Canal Bill. Objections were made, in the Assembly, to a motion to reconsider the vote on the Pro Rata bill, and then the Body resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, only, however, to consider bills of secondary importance. Both bodies held evening sessions, at which little business of moment was transacted. A canvass of the vote upon the Pro Rata bill elicited the fact that should a reconsideration be moved, ten of those who voted for it will vote adversely. Several reports were presented, one from the Commissioners of Emigration in reference to the loss sustained by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings; that of the State Engineer, and that of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The Board of Aldermen was in session for a very brief period yesterday afternoon. A communication, nominating James C. Willett, Esq., for President of the Croton Board, was received from the Mayor and referred. Nothing else of interest was done. The Comptroller, yesterday, leased at public auction about fifty docks, piers and slips, belonging to the City. Most of them brought better prices than they have been rented for hitherto.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, communications were received from corresponding bodies at Liverpool and Marseilles, proposing an international law to exempt private property from seizure in time of war. A complaint, and a petition for light and information on the subject of sanded cotton, were received from the Havre Chamber of Commerce; and a report was adopted for making improvements in the present system of saving life on our coast.

At the Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, Prof. George H. Cook read an interesting paper on the Geology of the Coast of New-Jersey, showing that while the ancient sea beach is in many cases miles from tide-water, the waters of the ocean are now gradually covering the present shore. Mr. H. L. Hosmer read a paper advocating the claims of the Northmen to be the discoverers of America.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Association last evening, Prof. Morris presented statistics in relation to the evil effects of the marriage of blood relations, showing that 873 families thus married had 3,900 children—410 of whom were perfect, and 2,490 defective. A Committee of five was appointed to report on the importance of light as a sanitary agent.

There was an average rise of one per cent on the Share list of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and rather a speculative spirit displayed near the close of the day. State Stocks and Railway Bonds steady. Money and Exchange without the slightest alteration in rates, with only a moderate demand.

Cotton attracted rather more attention, at somewhat firmer rates. Flour continued in demand, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. The transactions in Grain and Provisions were restricted. Coffee was in good request, and was advancing. Sugars were moderately inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The African Slave-Trade—Its Activity and Increase.

We publish in another column two letters from the coast of Africa, containing revelations about the Slave-trade which will be a painful surprise to that portion of the public which flatters itself that, as long as there is a preventive squadron on the coast, "the accursed traffic" cannot be carried on with profit.

Rumors, as we all know, have been afloat for some time past of its general revival, but they were generally supposed to be the concoctions of Pro-Slavery zealots, desirous of making the will produce the means. When the last "right of search" dispute occurred two years ago, the attention of Gen. Cass was called to the matter, in very energetic terms, by the British Government, and it is not a year since he responded to the appeal by reinforcing the squadron cruising on the slave coasts. We have observed the terms of the treaty with Great Britain in a languid way for some years, but latterly, as we all know, the greater zeal of the British has compelled our ships to devote most of their attention, not to the suppression of the trade in negroes, but to the protection of the American flag against insults. What with the aggressiveness of the British cruisers, the apathy of the Government at Washington, and the growth in a large number of the States of the opinion that the Slave-trade was an ingenious method of supplying the tropical labor market and spreading the Gospel among the heathen at one and the same time, the exertions of our cruisers have naturally flagged. Of late years they have rarely caught a slaver, and when they have, the officers employed in the service have found, on reaching home, that their achievements were not popular—that juries were loth to convict, and judges were disposed to open wide to the slave crew all the little doors of escape with which the best conducted prosecution is sure to abound.

We have all known these things for some time past—have felt that the traffic was, if not in better odor, at least not so thoroughly reprobated as it used to be. But neither the supineness of the General Government, nor the shamelessly lax administration of the law in slave cases, led any of us to look for the state of things which our correspondents describe.

As to the participation of the United States in the work of suppressing the trade, it appears to amount to nothing. Two or three ships on those points of the coast at which no slaver ever shipped a cargo, are the whole extent of our contributions to the good work.

The zeal of the British is, of course, in a large measure held in check by the restrictions we have imposed on the right of search and visitation, and their occasional violations of our flag do more to exasperate us than to make kidnapping difficult. The number of American ships engaged in the trade on the African coast is now said to be very great. The coast, in the words of our correspondent, "may be said to be lined with them," and their operations are conducted almost with impunity. Clearances from the United States, and particularly from this port, are obtained with so much facility that disguise is hardly necessary, and vessels often leave, with the requisite number of water-casks and other slave-stores stowed on board, without an attempt at concealment.

The pretence under which most of them set sail is the quest of palm oil, in the purchase of which article they represent themselves to be engaged in furious competition with the British; and by way of enlisting the patriotism of the country in their cause, they have always ascribed the zeal of the British against the traffic to be a mere pretext for keeping a squadron on the coast to harass, and annoy, and finally drive off the American oil dealers, and leave the trade in the hands of their rivals. The facts which underlie this remarkable theory, are, according to our correspondent, that there are few or no British engaged in the palm oil trade; while the Americans are to be met by the dozen. During an eight months cruise, the *Portsmouth* met *one* British oil hunter, and some dozens of Americans ostensibly engaged in the same honorable calling.

The great use of the oil "dodge" is to enable the slavers to put plenty of casks on board. But it happens that real oil-casks are always taken out in staves, and are put together at the scene of operations, and whitewashed inside and outside, while water-casks go out whole and in good order. This little circumstance would seem worthy of the attention of any official of the United States really anxious to do his duty, and make sure that the errand of every outward bound vessel was really what she professed it to be; but our Custom-house passes it over without notice.

Once on the coast, the slavers have nobody but the British to fear, and while their cargoes are preparing, their flag protects them against impertinent observation. The slaves are put on board in a single night, and two hours of a fair wind takes them out of the reach of pursuit.

The remedy which our correspondent proposes for this state of things, next to the enlargement of the American squadron, is novel and curious. It is to make the possession of more than eight water casks, or more than a certain quantity of rice or farina, or other stores of like nature, by any American vessel on the Coast of Africa, presumptive evidence of piratical intentions, rendering her liable to seizure and trial. If our Government is sincere in its desire to suppress the traffic, the suggestion is certainly worthy of attention.

Our Police Commission.

There are sundry points connected with the pending controversy between Mr. Pillsbury, the Superintendent of Police, and the majority of the Board, which ought not to escape public attention. The integrity and efficiency of the Department are in great danger of being utterly sacrificed to the supposed necessity of political partisanship; and nothing but a rigorous interposition of public sentiment can prevent the consummation of this disastrous result.

The Metropolitan Police bill was enacted by a Republican Legislature for the avowed purpose of taking the Police Department entirely out of the hands, and keeping it beyond the reach, of political parties. Mayor Wood had disgusted and alarmed the whole community by the unprincipled recklessness with which he had converted the old Police force into a pliant tool for the promotion of his personal and political purposes. The entire interest of the City, the security of life and property, the preservation of peace and order, all the specific objects for which a Police force exists anywhere, were remorselessly thrown overboard; and the Department became, in his hands, a gigantic instrument for carrying elections, and overawing, or overruling, the political action of the people. It was the abuses which he practised, more than anything else, which reconciled the Legislature and the people to the novel system which was introduced for the government of the Department. The new law was passed mainly to prevent such gross outrages. The whole community rejoiced in the result, and congratulated themselves on the prospect of having a Police, the sole business of which should be the discharge of its legitimate duties. And every year has strengthened the Department in public favor, because it has been steadily improving in its general discipline and organization.

Mayor Wood's return to the Board has been the signal for a sudden and mischievous change of policy. For some inscrutable reason, the Board has surrendered to him complete control of the whole Department,—not formally, it is true, but practically and actually, nevertheless. Three of its members, Messrs. Bowen, Stranahan and Stillman, promptly second by their votes whatever Mayor Wood may propose or demand; and it is by the action of these four members that Mr. Pillsbury, the Superintendent, has been stripped of all control over the Department,—his official action reversed and nullified, and he himself placed in a position where self-respect will compel him to resign his office. What is the reason of this extraordinary change in the policy of this Commission? It cannot be found in any distrust of Mr. Pillsbury. He was appointed to his post after full knowledge of his capacity and experience, with the cordial assent of the whole community, and at the earnest personal solicitation of at least one of the Commissioners named above, who gave him the fullest assurances of support in the performance of his duties. Gov. Morgan, it is known, took the most active interest in his appointment, and the general feeling of the great mass of our citizens, and especially of the Republican Party, was that under his supervision the Police Department would be made worthy of universal confidence and support. Why this sudden change? Why do the same men, who were originally so earnest and zealous in their support of Mr. Pillsbury, now combine to degrade his office and strip him of all authority? By what means does Mayor Wood control the action and secure the votes of these three Commissioners?

Messrs. Bowen, Stranahan and Stillman are Republicans, as is also Mr. Bailey, who has not, however, assented to the policy which seems just now to control the Board. The coalition between them and Mayor Wood is one which will attract attention and provoke comment. One motive alleged and acted on by Republicans for aiding Wood's reëlection, was the desire to give him strength to be used in dividing the Democratic party at Charleston. There were Republicans who even then could not see the justice or expediency of thus making the honor and welfare of this great City mere make-weights in the struggle of political factions. But there are many more who are becoming solicitous to know how far this process of strengthening Fernando Wood must be carried in order to make it available. What are the terms on which he proposes to raise a row at Charleston? How much power does he demand as the price of his patriotic labors? Is his new Charter to be passed at Albany? Is he to have absolute authority over the heads of Departments? Is he to designate the "acting Mayor" during his absence at the National Convention? And is the Police Department of this City to be made over to him in fee simple, as the condition and reward of his efforts? Can the *Tribune* give the public any information on these points—or is the key to the mystery kept at Albany?

There is such a thing as paying too dearly for a whistle. The Republicans have, doubtless, something to gain by dissensions in the Democratic camp, and we know no man better able to excite them than Mayor Wood. But they have a good deal to lose in the way of character and self-respect; and they cannot afford to throw away so much of it as is certain to be sacrificed under the policy which their Board of Police Commissioners seem to have adopted. The New Police and the Central Park,—by the admirable manner of their management hitherto, by their resolute abstinence from partisanship, and by the excellent results they have exhibited,—have done much to strengthen the Republican Party in public confidence and favor;—but not more than can be very effectually destroyed, by such tampering with great public interests as the surrender of the Police to Mayor Wood of necessity implies.

The Staten-Island Riots.—Sundry tax payers in the County of Richmond have sent to Albany a remonstrance against the passage of a bill appointing a Commission to assess the damages arising from the destruction of Quarantine on Staten Island, and providing for their summary collection. The remonstrants urge a great variety of cogent reasons against the passage of such a law. There is already upon the statute book a law authorizing any owner of property that may be destroyed by a mob, or in a riot, to prosecute the county for all damages he may have sustained. It is not easy to see why this case should be taken out of the jurisdiction of the Courts, especially after eight suits have been commenced under the existing law, part of them on behalf of the State,—and all now pending in the Counties of New-York and Kings. Why should not the State await the result of these suits? Why should it not be content with the general remedies it has already provided for just such cases?

The bill now pending seems to decide the case summarily and arbitrarily against the County,—repudiating utterly the action of the Courts, and constituting one of the parties to the suit, judge, jury and executioner. This is in flagrant violation of every principle of justice and of law; and the people of Richmond County seem to be quite right in resisting its consummation. We are at a loss to understand the motives for the extraordinary course which it is proposed to take. The whole matter should left with the Courts, where it is now. If the County is responsible for the damage inflicted, there can be little doubt that it will be compelled to meet it.

The Charleston Convention.—The Richmond *Enquirer* opens the crusade against the admission into the Charleston Convention of the Delegation appointed at Syracuse, and insists that the exclusion of Mayor Wood's Delegates would "constitute an unwarrantable concession to Free Soil proclivities which would render the Convention a bye-word and reproach among honest men." The *Enquirer* adds:

> "We tell the Democracy that the day for equivocation has passed. No double-faced platform, meaning squatter sovereignty at the North, and its reverse at the South, can again succeed. Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter, the Senators from Virginia, have months ago declared, from the floor of the Senate, that no man occupying Mr. Douglas' position upon territorial Slavery could receive an "individual vote" in Virginia. And no paper has contradicted the declaration, or questioned its propriety. Mr. Wood and the Hard Delegation present themselves at Charleston with "*clean hands*," and records unsullied by Free-soilism. They are the uncompromising advocates of principles so plainly declared "that the way-faring man, though a fool, cannot err therein;" so well defined that "he who runs may read" and perfectly comprehend them. Reject such men, or admit them and place by their side the corrupt and dishonest Free Soil confidence men of the Albany Regency, and *the Convention will only confirm the sway of Black Republicanism in the Empire State.*"

This is explicit and peremptory. Whether it indicates accurately the course which will be pursued by the Virginia delegates at Charleston,—and especially that course which will meet the general concurrence of the South,—remains, of course, matter of conjecture. One thing is certain: very strong influences are at work in all directions to strengthen Mayor Wood's position and enable him to claim admission with a show of authority and power. It is evidently a matter of considerable importance to the Republicans to have him go to Charleston with such a show of strength as will at all events disturb the harmony and distract the councils of the Convention. His admission would be a very great point gained for them, as it would inevitably secure this State for any Republican candidate who may be nominated.

Helper's Book and the Republicans.—The following letter, dated at Washington, is published in the columns of the journal to which it is addressed:

> Washington City, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1860.
>
> *To the Editor of the Ashtabula Sentinel:*
>
> Our friends at home should be slow to censure their Representatives for deserting Mr. Sherman. They did so for the purpose of electing a Speaker, and defeating a party that has long wielded the Federal power to the support of Slavery. They felt the humiliation of discarding a candidate because he had indorsed the doctrines of Helper's Book, *every sentence of which finds a response in the hearts of all true Republicans.*
>
> JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Mr. Giddings must have been aware that Mr. Sherman never had indorsed the doctrines of Helper's book,—and that he repeatedly disclaimed any responsibility for them while the contest for Speaker was pending. He has no warrant, moreover, for making so sweeping an assertion concerning the approval of the book by "all true Republicans,"—unless he intends to restrict the number of such to those who agree with him in this particular. There are scores of Republicans who have already taken occasion to declare that they do not indorse very many of the sentiments of that book, and beyond all question there are many more who would do so if they supposed any contingency had arisen to make such a declaration necessary. While many of the statistical and general statements of the work command the respect of the great body of the people both North and South who have examined the subject dispassionately, there are in it denunciations of Southern slaveholders with which few but the most fanatical Abolitionists have any sympathy. The book is one which it is desirable that men of all parties, who desire to understand the subject of Slavery, may profitably read;—but it is not such a treatise as any political party can properly or safely make the basis of a political campaign.

An Unmistakable Lunatic.—At the Mayor's office, on Wednesday, was brought up a man complained of for disturbing the peace of the City by preaching in the streets. He was reprimanded for the impropriety, and warned against violating the ordinances of the City in future.

He listened with equanimity, and replied that he didn't intend to violate the City ordinances, but only preached "the word of Divine truth." His serious aspect saved the reply from contempt; only, however, at the expense of that of insanity. Where could the man have been, thought the "authority" who had lectured him, not to have learned the inconsistency of preaching or practicing Divine truth, and at the same time obeying the City rules? Hadn't the ordinances of Heaven declared cleanliness a virtue, and hadn't the City ordinances anathematized it? Didn't Divine truth prescribe honesty; and didn't the City ordinance-makers live on public plunder? Hadn't the greatest expounder of Divine truth enjoined temperance; and didn't the City ordinances tolerate a thousand dens of drunkenness? Wasn't the practice of prudent economy in accordance with the teachings of Divine truth; and wasn't the City Government lavish in its extravagance of the people's wealth? Zounds! The man must be mad; certainly not a fit subject for punishment. So he was told to go; turned loose on the community; a madman, who believes that he can practice Divine truth, and not violate the City ordinances. As he passed out of the room a smile of compassion for the "poor, crazy fellow," glimmered on the intelligent faces of the crowd in waiting to "spake a word with his Honor."

Walker's Aim in Nicaragua.—Gen. Walker is turning his "grey eye" from war to letters. He is engaged in writing a book, and, after the manner of Cæsar, proposes to make it a history of his own exploits. It is announced that he proposes to expound to the world the real purpose of his pertinacious attempts to invade and conquer Nicaragua An extract from the book, which has already seen the light, gives this explanation in a nut-shell. His object was to make Nicaragua a Slave State, outside of the Union. In his judgment the South cannot afford to send their slaves into the new territory,—and the laws of the Union render it impossible for them to procure fresh supplies by importation; but they could carry on the Slave-trade between the Coast of Africa and Nicaragua, plant that region with Slavery, build up one or more Slave States there, and, when everything was ready for such a result, bring them into the Union. He thinks it a mere waste of time and strength for the South to be discussing her right to take slaves into the new Territories, when in fact she has none to take there. Did the General ever canvass the probability of being able to secure the admission of his new Slave States after he should have formed them? He attributes his failure to the opposition of the Federal Government,—which is a high compliment to Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

A Stereotyped Alarm.—We receive every day three or four copies of a pamphlet, under the frank of some Member of Congress, which starts off with the startling announcement that "the political aspect of the country fills the public mind with painful apprehension." Suppose it does, what is to be gained by thrusting the fact in our faces half a dozen times a day? We should believe it just as readily upon one assurance as upon twenty. Besides, something of this "painful apprehension" ought to have been allayed by this time. The public mind cannot remain permanently in a state of alarm and excitement any more than the private mind. All such unnatural moods are temporary. They pass away always when the causes of them have disappeared. We do not believe that the assertion is half as true now, therefore, as it was when first made,—consequently we don't care half as much about it. We hope, at all events, we shall be spared any further shower of pamphlets on the subject.

A Candidate.—The political friends of Gen Cameron, in Pennsylvania, are taking time by the forelock in regard to their candidate. They have issued a closely-printed pamphlet of over thirty pages, rehearsing the General's career, private and political—demonstrating his strong hold upon the affections of the great mass of the people, and setting forth the manifold reasons that exist for regarding him as the only man who can carry Pennsylvania against the candidate of "the miscalled Democracy." Gen. Cameron, it seems from his biography, is a descendant on the one side of the Scotch, and on the other of the German Huguenots; he was born in 1799, and, when 17 years old, blistered his feet walking to Harrisburgh in pursuit of work. The hope is expressed that "the omnipotent voice of the people will be heard responsive to the nomination of Pennsylvania's choice."

Southern Trade.—The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* announces that the merchants of that village will go to Charleston for their supply of goods for the Spring market. It applauds their spirit and calls on the people to sustain them in thus refusing to patronize New-York. The Charleston merchants will profit by the change in two ways—by enlarging their home business and by obtaining *their* supplies in New-York on better terms. The larger their purchases, the cheaper their rates. The only sufferers in the operation will be the village and country customers of the Edgefield merchants, who will, of course, be expected to support their patriotism by paying a small additional profit on their goods.

Learning by Experience.—The Edgefield, (S. C.,) *Advertiser* draws from the failure of Col. Memminger's mission to Virginia, a useful lesson. It hopes that the Legislature will hereafter "do nothing to place South Carolina in the lead of Southern action without the most mature deliberation as to the probable effects of so doing," and suggests that an appeal to the ballot-box should always precede any such action. Three times South Carolina has already attempted to lead off in the Disunion dance, and in every instance has been left to her amusement solitary and alone. She may well hesitate about repeating such mistakes hereafter.

The Streets.—Yesterday's rain did a good deal towards aiding the City Inspector in his efforts to clean the streets. It was rumored during the forenoon that the Common Council had applied for an injunction against the weather,—to prevent any such outrageous attempts to wash the streets without first securing the assent and approval of the Common Council. A suspension of the rain a little after noon gave plausibility to the report, and a good deal of excitement prevalled for a time. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the rumor was untrue.

Benefit of Miss Patti.—The well-merited benefit of Miss Patti is to take place this evening at the Academy of Music. The less substantial rewards of success, the result of brilliant and original talent as an artiste, and of personal popularity, secured by a modesty of carriage notable for one so early triumphant, will scarcely be regarded by the public, and certainly not by herself, as an equivalent for the solid advantages of gold and silver. It is to be trusted that the *Barber* will welcome a generous housefull to the Academy.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Napier, K. C. B., whose death is announced by the *Edinburgh*, was born at Castletown, in Ireland, in 1785. His father was Colonel the Honorable George Napier, and his mother the celebrated Sarah Lennox, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. When but fifteen years of age, Sir William entered the army. He served at the siege of Copenhagen, followed Sir John Moore to the Spanish Peninsula in 1808, and was in command of the Forty-third Regiment at Salamanca, Neville, and Nice. The wounds which he received in the battles in which he was engaged, were emphatic proof of his daring and bravery as a soldier. For six years, from 1842 to 1848, when he was created a Military Knight, and became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Sir William was Governor of Guernsey. In 1851 he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The intervals of leisure which he enjoyed were devoted to recording the history of the wars in which he had taken part. To his pen we are indebted for the "History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France, from the year 1807 to 1814." The publication of this work, which consists of six volumes, was commenced in 1828. Among his other, but less formidable works, are "The Conquest of Scinde," "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier," and "English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula," the last of which was published in 1855, and comprises much of the matter embraced in his first historical work. Besides treating of these heavier themes, Sir William's pen found relaxation in the composition of various reviews, and one or two works of fiction. Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Scinde, was a brother of the Historian.

The *Scientific American* notices the death of Professor John C. Fr. Saloman, in this City, Feb. 11, and adds, that very few persons were aware of the fact. His name, as an inventor, has been before the American public for a number of years, especially with an engine operated by carbonic gas. He was a native of Prussia, a very good chemist, and quite an enthusiast. At the time of his death he was about 65 years of age.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans and Havana, having left the latter port on the 24th ult. The news from Havana has been mainly anticipated. The *Empire City* left in port the American steamers *Daniel Webster*, to sail same day for Aspinwall, and *Isabel* for Charleston, on the 25th, at 8 A. M. The W. I. mail Steamship Company's steamer *Teviot*, Capt. Gillies, last from St. Thomas, left same morning at 7 A. M. for Vera Cruz, reporting the non-arrival at St. Thomas of the steamer *Trent* from Aspinwall, and four days over due at the former port.

The *Empire City* brings a dispatch-bag from U. S. Consul Helm, for Gen. Cass.

From the Bermudas.

PROSPECTS OF THE ENSUING POTATO CROP.

By the arrival of the brigantine *T. M. Mayhew*, Capt. Harvey, we are in receipt of Bermuda dates to Feb. 9.

There is no news of interest.

Referring to the chances of the potato crop, the *Bermudian* observes:

> "We hear it is estimated that, from the great difficulty experienced in procuring labor, the quantity of seed potatoes that will be planted this season throughout the country will be fully 1,000 bbls. less than at the same season last year."

Staten Island.

THE HOMICIDE ON THE "BROOKLYN"—THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

The investigation into this affair was yesterday continued before Justices Garrett and Wolfe, at Burns' "Nautilus Hall," Tomkinsville, Staten Island No new features of interest in the case were presented, the testimony elicited embracing mainly the facts set forth in the depositions of previous witnesses—the testimony on the part of the seamen still bearing strongly on Sergeant Ray as party to the cause of the death of Ritter. Ray is held in jail at Richmond, and did not appear, as was expected.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

NOMINATION OF HENRY D. FOSTER AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Reading, Penn., Thursday, March 1.

The Delegates at Large to the Charleston Convention are Wm. Bigler, John L. Dawson, Wm. Montgomery, and Joseph E. Baker.

Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, and Geo. M. Keim of Berks, were chosen Electors at Large.

Nominations were made for a candidate for Governor. Wm. H. Witte's name was hailed with tremendous applause, and a salute was fired by the Keystone Club.

Among the other names put forward were John L. Dawson, Jacob Fry, Nimrod Strickland and H. B. Wright.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Witte, 40; Foster, 30; Wright, 12. Balance scattering.

Necessary to a choice, 69.

On the second ballot there was no choice.

On the third ballot Mr. Witte received 54 votes, Mr. Fry 30, Mr. Foster 34, and the balance scattering. No election.

Mr. Dietrick, of Lycoming, now moved, in a loud and emphatic voice, that Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, be nominated for Governor by acclamation.

A scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued upon this.

The President put the motion, which was unanimously carried, and Mr. Foster declared nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Delegates to Charleston and Electors were appointed. The Convention adopted a platform of resolutions. The first declares unshaken confidence in the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party, as proclaimed at the Convention held in Baltimore and Cincinnati. The second deprecates the agitation of Slavery in or out of Congress, as tending to weaken the bonds of common union, excite animosity, and thus create heart-burnings, and accomplishing no possible good. The third declares that Congress has no right or power to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories. The fourth says the question of the right of citizens to hold slaves in the territories is a judicial question and not a legislative one. Its decision is committed exclusively to the Courts. The fifth declares that the whole power belonging to Congress is to legislate and make laws and execute them. It belongs to the judiciary to interpret them, and their decision is final and conclusive and should be cheerfully acquiesced in. Sixth—The doctrine of an irrepressible conflict between North and South is fraught with danger to the best interests and dearest rights of the people of the Confederacy. Seventh—The Union of the States is, above and beyond all force the duty of every patriot to frown indignantly upon any attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from the rest. Eighth—This treason is deprecated as an attempt of sectional parties. Every effort of such parties to obtain control of the Government is to be resisted, formed as the Government was for the common good of the whole country. All sovereignty rests with the people, who hold power to conduct the Government through their representatives. The Government can only exist as a union of States, sovereign and independent within their own limits, in their own domestic concerns, but bound together as a people by the General Government. Eighth—In the adoption of the Federal Constitution the States acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to the Federal Government as security against danger, domestic or foreign, and any intermeddling of the one or more States with the domestic institutions of another is a subversion and violation of the Constitution, serving to weaken and destroy the Union. Tenth—The acts of the State Legislatures to defeat the purposes of the Fugitive Slave law are subversive of the Constitution, and of revolutionary effect. Eleventh—The domestic and foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan has been eminently pure, patriotic, conservative and just, and we look upon the success crowning his labors as the proudest vindication of its propriety and wisdom. Twelfth—We concur in the views and recommendations on matters of State policy of Gov. Packer, and in his prompt and patriotic action in delivering to the authorities of Virginia the fugitives from justice who participated in the Harper's Ferry outrages. Thirteenth—The convictions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania remain unshaken in the wisdom and justice of adequate protection to coal, iron, wool, and the great staples of the country. The views of Mr. Buchanan on the subject of specific duties were approved. Representatives in Congress are desired to procure such modification of the laws as the unwise legislation of the Republican party in 1857 render necessary to the prosperity of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania. Fourteenth—Indorses the nomination of Henry D. Foster. Also, pledges the Democracy of Pennsylvania to the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

The President briefly addressed the Convention. Adjourned *sine die*.

Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, Penn., Thursday, March 1—P. M.

The people are enthusiastically rejoicing over the unexpected nomination of their fellow citizen, Gen. Foster. Houses and public buildings are brilliantly illuminated. At a ratification meeting Gen. Foster appeared and accepted the nomination. Every kind of enthusiastic demonstration is going on.

Opposition Convention in Missouri.

EDWARD BATES NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 1.

The Missouri Opposition Convention met at Jefferson yesterday. Most of the counties were represented. The attendance was large and expressive of the utmost harmony and enthusiasm. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of Hon. Abel Leonard, President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The President, on taking the Chair, announced the object of the Convention to be the nomination of Hon. Edward Bates as candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

A series of resolutions was adopted, opposing the "arrant" heresies of the Democratic Party in regard to Slavery in the Territories, the reopening of Slavery agitation and the African Slave-trade, and to the treasonable avowal that on the elevation to the Presidency in a regular and constitutional mode of the candidate of any party is in itself a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union; in favor of granting free homesteads to actual settlers; opposed to the doctrine of secession as promulgated by the ultra Southern leaders; and declaring Edward Bates the choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid tremendous applause.

On motion a Committee was appointed to report an Electoral ticket, and the Convention adjourned.

Wisconsin Republican Convention.

MR. SEWARD THE CHOICE OF THE BADGERS.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Madison to-day. Carl Shults, Hans Crocker, John P. McGregor, and Thomas Stoddart were chosen Delegates at Large to the Chicago Convention. Strong resolutions were passed, instructing the delegates to vote for Wm. H. Seward, as the Presidential candidate.

The Charleston Convention.

Charleston, Thursday, March 1.

The delegations of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama to the National Democratic Convention to be held here, have secured committee rooms at the Charleston Hotel.

From the Plains.

DEATH OF MAJ. GAINES—DEFEAT OF A CONSPIRACY IN SONORA.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 1.

Maj. Gaines, Paymaster of the Army, died at Fort Smith on the 18th ult., from being thrown from a buggy eight weeks previously.

In consequence of some strictures on the insubordination existing in Utah Territory, the editor of the Salt Lake Valley *Tan* has been denounced by the Church authorities, and notified by the civil officials that they can no longer be responsible for his safety.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says that a plot to assassinate Gov. Pesquiera, and overthrow the Liberal Government in Sonora, has been discovered and frustrated.

From Venezuela.

DEATH OF ZAMORA IN BATTLE.

Philadelphia, Thursday, March 1.

Arrived bark *White Wing*, from Porto Cabello 15th February. She sailed in company with the brig *Elmer* for New-York.

The country continues in a distracted condition, and the civil war prevailed without abatement or decisive result. Gen. Zamora was killed in a recent fight at Valencia.

The Loss of the Hungarian.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON, AND WHAT HER OFFICERS SAY.

Portland, Thursday, March 1.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 15th ult., *via* Queenstown on the 16th, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She brings no duplicate passenger list of the steamship *Hungarian*. The officers of the *Anglo-Saxon* think, however, there were not over thirty-five passengers on board the *Hungarian*.

New-Jersey Legislature.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE NEWARK RAILROAD BILL—NOMINATION FOR CHANCELLOR REJECTED.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, March 1.

The Senate this evening passed the Hoboken and Newark Railroad bill, with the House amendments, by a vote of 17 to 4. The bill awaits the signature of the Governor to become law.

The Senate, in Executive Session, rejected the nomination of Mr. [illegible] as Chancellor—13 voting against the nomination.

The Trenton and Princeton Railroad bill passed the House by a unanimous vote—39 being recorded.

Fatal Accident.

[illegible] LABORERS BURIED IN THE RUINS OF A CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 1.

At 8 o'clock, this morning, as the workmen were engaged in tearing down St. Xavier Catholic Church, on Sycamore-street, the walls fell, burying 18 or 20 laborers in the ruins. Up to 10 o'clock, ten bodies have been taken out.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The church was the oldest Catholic church in the city, and was being torn down for the purpose of giving place to a new one. The accident was caused by an attempt to overthrow a wall twenty feet high, one foot thick and thirty feet long, by undermining. The rain yesterday affected the foundation, and as soon as it was a little loosened this morning it unexpectedly fell in. Fifteen men were at work at the time in range of the falling wall. Only one succeeded in escaping; thirteen were crushed to death, and the fourteenth man was mortally wounded. All were laborers and leave families. The Coroner is now holding an inquest.

The Overland Mail.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The Overland Mail of the 6th arrived this evening.

It brought a telegraphic dispatch *viâ* Fresno Station, dated SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 5 P. M.

Arrived 7th, ship *Sparkling Wave*, from New-York.

Trade with the country temporarily active. Sales of 2,000 boxes Candles, per *Eagle Wing*, at 20⅛c.; 100 half barrels clear Pork at $9 62½; 4,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine at 75c.

There was almost a total eclipse of the moon last night—fairly visible here.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 1.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the mill of BARROS & ELLIS, on Cherry-street, which, with the Pike's Peak Saloon, was entirely destroyed. The boiler manufactory of EDWARD BOYLE was considerably damaged. Loss $6,000; partially insured.

Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 1.

The steamer *Challenge*, from St. Louis for the Illinois River, sunk on Tuesday, just above St. Louis. Her cargo was all saved by removing it to barges. The boat was valued at $8,000, and insured in Pittsburg for $5,000.

Loss of Life at Sea.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

The ship *Mongolia* arrived to-day, lost overboard on her passage from Liverpool, RICHARD WELSH, of Cayuga, New-York, and a German, both sailors.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92⅞; Reading Railroad, 20¼; Morris Canal, 51⅞; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York par.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 1.

FLOUR quiet and little export demand. WHEAT active at $1 55@$1 57 for White, and $1 38@$1 40 for Red. CORN closed with a declining tendency; Yellow at 72c.@74c.; White at 72c.@73c. OATS steady. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 1.

FLOUR dull at $5 50@$5 50. WHISKY dull at 20c. PORK steady; Mess $17@17 50. BACON quiet. MONEY decidedly more stringent. Sight Exchange on New-York advanced ⅜@11-16 ℞ cent.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

COTTON sales to-day 1,200 bales; market tending downwards; sales of the week 6,500 bales. Receipts of the week 13,000 bales, against 5,500 bales last year. Stock in port 79,500 bales. Sterling Exchange 8¼ ℞ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 1.

FLOUR active and firm; Howard-street $5 50. WHEAT active at $1 32@$1 36 for Red, and $1 45@$1 57 for White. CORN active, but less firm, White 67c.@72c.; Yellow 71c.@72c. PORK steady, Mess $18; Prime $14 50; Rump 14c. LARD firm at 11¾c.@11¾c. WHISKY steady.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

COTTON declined ½c.; sales to-day 7,000 bales at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

COTTON has an advancing tendency; sales today 3,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 8,000 bales. SUGAR steady.

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 29.

Sight Exchange on New-York, par@⅛c. discount.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1.

Petitions for a new Metropolitan Police bill and for *Pro Rata* Railroad tolls, one of which was signed by over 500 citizens of Queens County, were introduced.

Mr. FIERO noticed the bill to define the duties of Inspectors of State Prisons.

A bill was introduced for the appointment of Canal Appraiser of each Canal County in the State.

BILLS PASSED.

For extending the power of Courts in the punishment of criminals; for the establishment of a Board of Pardon; to give Administrators' causes preference in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

The *Pro Rata* bill was received from the Assembly and sent to a Select Committee composed of Messrs. Sessions, Prosser and Connolly.

The Canal Appropriation bill was taken up. A long debate ensued on a motion to strike out the appropriation for the Chenango Canal.

EVENING SESSION.

The Canal-Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow, and the Anti-Rent bills the special order for Thursday next.

The bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors in New-York to designate twelve papers, in which to publish election notices, was taken up, but no progress made. The bill was opposed by Messrs. LAWRENCE, SPINOLA, CONNOLLY, MCLEOD MURPHY, and others.

Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. KETCHAM's bill to authorize Commissioners to proceed with the settlement of the boundary line, between New-York and Connecticut, was debated and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GARDNER introduced a substitute for the Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, Assessment bill, which was adopted. It provides, that when the Commissioners have made the assessment list, the collection of the same, and all other powers of the Commissioners, shall be transferred to the Long Island Railroad Company. The Company has the power to extend the time of assessments.

The bill to release the Tonawanda Indians from the payment of certain taxes, so as to nullify the sale of their lands, made by the Comptroller last year, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1.

The Governor sent a Message regarding finances, similar to that presented to the Senate.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, and Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD, during their stay in the city.

The bill to dispense with the necessity of a seal in trust-deeds was passed.

Mr. JAKWAY, on a question of privilege, said a bill passed, yesterday, which mature deliberation convinced him should be reconsidered. As this was the only day when a motion to reconsider could be made, he moved to reconsider the vote on the *Pro Rata* bill.

The Speaker ruled that the motion required unanimous consent.

Mr. FLAGLER objected to it, and the Speaker refused to entertain the motion.

The Brooklyn Public Market bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and amended so as to make one market in the Eastern and one in the Western District, and so the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the Hell Gate Pilot laws was debated, by Messrs. MILLIKEN, MILLER, COOPER, GOVER, HUBBELL for the bill, and Messrs. COLEMAN and FABER in opposition, and, after an amendment was made allowing one of the crew of a vessel to act as pilot, ordered to a third reading.

No further movement was made to reconsider the vote on the Pro-Rata bill, but a close canvass in the afternoon showed that ten votes, cast yesterday for the bill, were ready to change and vote to reconsider it.

EVENING SESSION.

A report was received from the Commissioners of Emigration stating the amount of the loss and expense by the destruction of the buildings of the Quarantine at $321,156 59.

The annual reports of the State Engineer and of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were presented.

The bill to widen Atlantic-avenue, in Brooklyn, was amended by inserting the names of ALEXANDER MCCUE, ELIAKIM SHERRILL, JNO. G. BERGEN and J. C. BREVOORT as Commissioners, and ordered to a third reading.

Also, bills to confirm and make valid the ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New-York, regulating Fifty-ninth-street, Fifty-first-street, the Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth street; and a bill to amend the law for the collection of demands against ships, vessels, &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Eighth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College was held in the lecture room of the College in Thirteenth-street last evening. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. PETER COOPER, the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, presided, supported on either side by the Faculty of the College, and other members of the Board of Trustees. The exercises were opened by prayer from Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Anne's Church; after which the President of the Faculty, Dr. HORACE GREEN, conferred the degree of M. D. upon the graduating class, having first administered the customary Hippocratic oath. The class numbered twenty, from seven different States, as follows: New-York—Lewis V. Beers, Alvin Banister Goodale, Alexander Hutchins, Simeon V. Pilgrim, Henry Wolf Reisberg, Henry M. Smith, Thos. Franklin Smith, Jas. S. Tyler, Thos. H. Whitney, Emil Divix, Robt. K. Tuthill. Maine—John T. Bates, Daniel C. Marston. Virginia—Henry R. Darden. Georgia—Jas. Penfield Wyer. New-Hampshire—Francis L. Town. North Carolina—Titus Hart. California—T. Green. Turkey—Hatchadoor Andonian. Ireland—Bernard McEntee. Honorary degrees were also conferred upon the following gentlemen: Samuel T. Parker, New-York; Campbell Morfit, New-York; Thomas Garrett, Pennsylvania; Rev. A. G. Shears, Conn. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Esq., was then introduced, and delivered a valedictory address to the Graduating Class, in which he spoke of the usefulness and dignity of the profession upon which they were about to enter, and counseled assiduous attention to its duties and requirements as the only means of achieving success and distinction. The temptations to the professional man in this country to depart from the legitimate line of his profession, were great, but from a long experience and intimacy with this class, the speaker said he had scarcely ever found a man who regretted the constancy of his devotion to his chosen calling, while he had found many, very many, who mourned their departure from it.

RECEPTION GIVEN TO ROBERT DALE OWEN BY SPIRITUALISTS.—The leading Spiritualists of the City turned out on Wednesday evening in large numbers to give a reception to Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN, whose late addition to the Spiritualists has been greeted by the latter with unfeigned demonstrations of delight. The reception took place at the residence of Mr. A. E. LAING in Nineteenth-street. Judge EDMONDS, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, Mrs. BUTTON and other notable spiritual lights were present. During the evening Mr. OWEN made a brief speech—and it was the only formal speech made—in which he recounted the inducements which led him to Spiritualism, which mainly was a repetition of the facts set forth in the preface to his late book entitled "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World." At the close of the speech he alluded to the story lately going the rounds of the Press, about an inmate of the Indiana Lunatic Asylum having been seen miles away from the institution, while his presence in the Asylum was stoutly affirmed by the managers. He expressed his belief in the two-fold presence of the lunatic, both from his acquaintance with the parties testifying to having seen him distant from the Institution, and from the fact being no more singular than seemingly impossible spiritual phenomena that had come under his own observation. At a late hour the party partook of a sumptuous repast, which was disposed of with enjoyable relish and without speeches and toasts. Mr. OWEN is about fifty years of age, of medium height, rather broad-shouldered and stoops slightly. His hair is sparse, almost to baldness, and very grey, and he shaves low, leaving a small portion of beard around his throat. His striking feature is his prominent forehead, overhanging large blue eyes. His personal appearance and manners are unusually striking.

THE STREET CLEANING IMBROGLIO.—While the Aldermanic Committee which has the matter in charge is devising ways and means to deprive Mr. SMITH—not JOHN, but the street-sweeping machine SMITH—of the contract which the City Inspector, the Comptroller and the Mayor have sanctioned, the gentleman in question is working as zealously as possible to free the avenues of the City from the accumulation of filth with which they are obstructed. But he has encountered other obstacles than snow and ice packed by carts and carriages until they are as hard as the Belgian blocks themselves. First of all, those opposed to his having the contract busied themselves in circulating the report among the carters of ashes and garbage, that the Chamberlain would not pay for the work, and, consequently, on Monday those who had been employed in the First, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards refused to continue their labor. On Tuesday the panic spread to those in the Fourteenth, in half of the Fifteenth, and in the Second, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and they also threw down the shovel and the hoe. In the Fourteenth Ward a gang of rowdies terrified the workmen who desired to fulfill their engagements, and those in the Seventeenth were likewise threatened with violence. Mr. SMITH has succeeded, however, in engaging enough men, in addition to those who have returned to their work, to prosecute the street-cleaning successfully. He pays the dirt-cartmen $2 50 per diem—more, he says, than they could earn under the old arrangement.

THE FOG—DETENTIONS, COLLISIONS AND TROUBLE GENERALLY.—The wind yesterday morning was from the S. S. E., light, with a dense fog. The Ferries were much interrupted, and one of the Williamsburgh lines stopped running. The steamers due *viâ* Long Island Sound had not arrived at 1 P. M. There were a number of inward-bound vessels at anchor near the Hook. None of the sea-going steamers that left the City on Wednesday had gone to sea. The *Arabia* and *United Kingdom* anchored this side of Quarantine, and the *James Adger*, for Charleston, near the Narrows. The *Borussia*, for Hamburgh, and *Prince Albert*, for Galway, were also detained. The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, passed Sandy Hook at 12:30 P. M., and anchored at the Southwest Spit. She left the Spit at about 4 P. M., but the fog continued so dense that she was obliged to anchor again near the Narrows. The steamer *Josephine*, of the Staten Island ferry, on her 11 o'clock trip from Quarantine, when off the Battery, ran into the schooner *A. J. Dyer*, coal-loaded, badly staving her port side, causing her to leak badly. Toward evening the fog became so dense that it was with great difficulty that even the boats on the short ferries could find their way. At 7 P. M., only two boats were run upon the Fulton ferry, and these were inconveniently packed, the passengers clambering upon the upper deck, and even monopolizing the engine-room. The carts were long detained on the New-York side.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MONTHLY MEETING.—A monthly meeting of the American Institute was held at Cooper Institute last evening, Gen. WM. HALL, President, in the Chair. The President, before any other business was done, delivered his inaugural address, in which he spoke of the necessity of rendering the Institute much more influential throughout the country at large. He thought that it should be a benefit to the nation in a scientific and mechanical point of view. The address was ordered to be engrossed in the minutes. The Trustees made their report, in which they recommended the name of JOHN W. CHAMBERS for Clerk, and to perform the duties of Librarian without extra compensation, his regular salary being $1,500 a year. This caused a disorderly discussion, after which Mr. CHAMBERS was elected Clerk, and a motion to reconsider was voted down. A warm discussion then ensued, in which much acrimony was shown by the friends of the late Librarian, whose services, at $800 a year, the Finance and Library Committees regarded as unnecessary. It was urged by those in favor of economizing that the Agent, the Recording Secretary, and the Clerk, were usually in the rooms, and that the Clerk, with the assistance of a Messenger, at $5 per week, would be able to give all necessary attendance to the Library. The friends of economy were triumphant. The meeting then adjourned.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The Board of Officers and others specially interested in the Nursery and Child's Hospital in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, held an anniversary meeting yesterday morning. The Chair was occupied by Mrs. CORNELIUS DUBOIS, and remarks were made by Rev. Dr. SEHON of Tennessee. The Secretary's report showed that the institution is at present out of debt, and that it has been the cause of relieving a great deal of suffering. The number of inmates during the year was 704, of whom 194 were women and 510 children. The disbursements during the year amounted to $12,544. The old officers were elected to serve during the present year.

FOR EUROPE.—The screw steamer *Prince Albert*, Capt. PROWSE, of the Galway line, left yesterday *viâ* St. Johns, N. F., with 14 first class, and 87 steerage passengers. The Hamburg mail steamer *Borussia*, Capt. TRAUTMAN, also left yesterday, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, with 114 passengers.

LOOK OUT FOR STRAWBERRIES.—On Saturday afternoon, strawberries and asparagus were on sale in the markets in Savannah, Georgia, and samples of these articles were shipped to this City in order to make the mouths of New-Yorkers water.

Fires.

IN A GROCER'S WAREHOUSE.

Between 5 and 6, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in an office on the second floor of No. 90 Front-street, occupied by Mr. D. GILDERMEISTER. The flames had already made much progress in the interior of the building, and notwithstanding the firemen worked heartily, the entire building and its contents were consumed, but the adjoining warehouses escaped material injury. The warehouse was owned by Messrs. ROSS W. WOOD & SON, who had it insured for $7,000 in the Hope Insurance Company, that amount being but $500 less than its estimated value.

The basement was a United States Bonded cellar, kept by Mr. BARSALOW, and was stored with wines and liquors, which were damaged to the extent of $1,000.

On the first floor Messrs. MCKENZIE, BEATTY & Co., had about $15,000 worth of teas in store. These were fully insured, for $5,000 each in the Standard, Long Island and National Companies.

In the upper part of the building Mr. A. MOTTEBOHN had $25,000 worth of nutmegs stored. Some were saved in a damaged condition, but they were fully insured in City Companies. The walls of the building still stand.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

A fire broke out about 7¼, yesterday morning, on [illegible] the [illegible] of firemen, the building was in a short time entirely consumed. Mr. CAMPBELL occupied one half of the building, which was divided by a partition running from top to bottom. His loss is from $6,000 to $7,000; insured for $4,500 in "Niagara" and "St. Mark's." The other half of the building was occupied in the basement by STARK & DAAB, crockery dealers; an office on the first floor and the two upper floors by H. TANGMAN, tobacconist; and the remainder of the building by JOHN F. & H. FINCH, liquor dealers. The loss of STARK & DAAB is $3,000—insured for $1,500 in the "Brooklyn;" that of TANGMAN from $4,000 to $5,000—insured in the "Merchants';" that of FINCH Bro. $8,000—insured in the "Corn Exchange." The origin of the fire is at present unknown, though it is believed to have been intentional. The building was a substantial one, built about twenty years since, valued at $15,000, owned by ANDREW ZABRISKIE, and fully insured.

TROUBLE AMONG THE FIREMEN.

Engine Companies Nos. 21 and 13, and afterwards Nos. 31 and 40, became engaged in a fight while returning from a trifling fire which broke out on the sixth floor of the tenement house No. 9 Mulberry-street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Chief-Engineer DECKER refused to suspend the companies, preferring that the Fire Commissioners should act in the matter.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Soon after 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a shoemaker occupying one of the stores in the three-story tenement house, No. 66 Delancey-street, saw smoke issuing from the cellar, and upon investigation found some straw and kindling wood in a blaze. The fire, which seemed to have been designedly made, was put out before much damage had resulted.

IN A FEATHER STORE.

Soon after 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred, from some unknown cause, in the feather store at the corner of Chatham and Mulberry streets. It was soon put out, but the damage to the stock by water was quite large. Partially insured.

IN AN OIL FACTORY.

Damage amounting to $1,000 was sustained in consequence of a fire which broke out in the Cumberland Oil Factory, in East Twenty-fourth-street, about 0½ P. M. yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

LACTONAH.

THE WORLD'S TONIC CORDIAL INVIGORATOR,

A great blessing to the DYSPEPTIC and FEEBLE.

DISSOLVES CONCRETIONS

in Kidneys, Bladder and Gall Ducts.

Ladies find in it COMFORT, SOLACE and HEALTH.

THE BEST CORDIAL AND TONIC.

Sold at No. 4 Union-square, T. T. GREEN, No. 862 Broadway, CUSHMAN'S, corner of East Twenty second-street, and RUSHTON'S, No. 415 Broadway and Astor House. Price 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and Diseases of Women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROS., London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CANCER.—No necessity for "brilliant operations." This salve follows the cancer through its tortuous windings, and imperceptibly, but thoroughly and painlessly, eradicates it without endangering life, while the pills purify the blood and invigorate the constitution.

[Advertisement.]

"SOMETHING NEW."—Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, of No. 648 Broadway, invites especial attention to his means and method, original, and practiced only by himself, for the safe, speedy, and permanent cure of "stammering," by electricity. Hours, 10 to 5 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Steinway & Son's Patent.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANOS.

We find ourselves attacked once more by Mr. S. B Driggs; he having apparently discovered that a simple advertisement is less efficacious to bring himself and his wares before the public than a sensation card.

After a very long silence, Mr. D. gives as a reason for it that he had to send to Washington for particulars of our patent. Information so readily accessible could have been obtained in a few days by any one else. The slowness, however, with which Mr. D. possessed himself of it, is nothing to the slowness with which he imparts his knowledge to the public. In his card, so long delayed, he does not even say a word about our patent, but enters into a bewildering explanation of the *cc's, dd's* and *f g's* of his own. Instead of exposing the weakness of the *Steinway* patent, he once more exhibits the fallacy of the *Driggs'*. Beyond this, the only other result of his application to Washington seems to have been a confirmation of the dates of our respective patents, concerning which there has never been the slightest doubt. It is sufficient, however, to place Mr. Driggs on his favorite hobby of a seven months' priority, which he rides gallantly, and in the presumption that by this time the public has certainly forgotten that we have already proved beyond a doubt, and in the face of untrue testimony brought in by Mr. Driggs, that our first Overstrung Grand was publicly tested, tried, used in concerts and advertised *several months before he even made an application for his bridge patent.* For these reasons he did not claim the overstrung principle, simply because he knew he could not do so.

Mr. D. certainly labors under a strange mistake when he supposes that we have ever written a card about *his* Overstrung Grands. We have no desire to attack them. The public knows full well that only those things which are REALLY GOOD are liable to be attacked by competitors in trade. We affirm distinctly that we have never said one word against Mr. D.'s grand pianos. The very cheap trick of trying to turn the tables on us by a warning against using Mr. Driggs' patent, is too transparent to need exposure. The public will laugh at it as heartily as we do. It is almost superfluous for us to say that *we* need no warning to avoid using Mr. Driggs' patent; but should the time ever arrive when artists may consider his grand pianos worthy of notice, we shall then feel ourselves under the necessity of giving him something more than a warning.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

OPINION OF NEARLY ALL THE GREATEST AND MOST PROMINENT MUSICIANS AND ARTISTS REGARDING STEINWAY & SON'S OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANOS:

The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. Steinway, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other pianos with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

4. In the ordinary grand piano the base strings and the bridge of the steel springs are of necessity made to extend near to the case, or upon the outer edge of the sounding board. But by Mr. Steinway's improvement all of the strings are moved in the centre of the sounding board, and hence arise the important results before specified, viz.: a great improvement in the volume, tone and power of the instrument.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
SEBASTIAN B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WILLIAM SAAR, WILLIAM A. KING,
U. C. HILL, GEORGE W. MORGAN,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, CARL BERMANN,
GEO. A. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
and many others.

OFFICE OF THE DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, No. 543 Broadway.

Overstrung Grand Pianos.

In all the controversy with the Messrs. Steinway relative to the Overstrung Grand Pianos, I have not forgotten the duties that a gentleman owes to himself, his competitors and the public. These people, however, are unable to appreciate such a course, and use personal insult, equivocations and childish threats instead of arguments. If they desired to show the public where the priority of right existed, the proper way was to compare the date of their so claimed *invention* with that of mine; or else the respective dates of patents; and not their *purported invention* with my *patent*, as I have already shown by the evidence of eight of the oldest piano makers in the country that my invention was made nearly four years before I applied for my patent. I will not again intrude this matter on the public, because gentlemanly treatment and honorable argument are lost on the Messrs. Steinway. This subject will be settled at its proper time and in its proper place.

S. B. DRIGGS.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

The "Riggs Truss," both by its uniform effects and unlimited demand has proved the correctness of the favorable opinions of the multipedal pad so universally expressed by the medical profession. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Ladies, the best place in New-York to buy Gaiters and Button Boots, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Strangers in the City should secure a Phrenological examination and full written description of character, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats.

SPRING FASHION FOR 1860.

N. ESPENSCHEID,

Hatter,

No. 118 Nassau-st.,

Has now ready

THE SPRING FASHION FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

In making this announcement Espenscheid is desirous to state that, in the opinion of many competent judges, his hats for this season are pronounced to be superior in point of style, richness of material, and exquisite workmanship to any that have preceded it.

He submits this unique and beautiful fabric to the judgment of the public, with the fullest confidence that no gentleman purchasing one of his inimitable Hats can by any possibility be disappointed in its intrinsic superiority, either as regards its fineness, beauty, or durability.

N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats,
No. 118 Nassau-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	5

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Perry's Japanese

BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Batholf's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Gents Silk Hats.

BANTA'S SPRING STYLES

Will be introduced SATURDAY, March 3.

London and Paris styles for young Gents.

Standard price $3.

BANTA,
Canal-st., corner Wooster,
Marble Building.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Caps, Caps, Caps.—Spring styles, in endless variety, at

BANTA'S,
Canal st., corner Wooster,
Marble Building.

MARRIED.

VAIL—BERG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 1, at the house of M. J. Paillard, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Storrs, HENRY C. VAIL of Sing Sing, N. Y., to CAROLINE BERG, of Kirchheim, Wurtemberg.

☞ Columbia and Dutchess Co. papers please copy.

DREW—WESLEY.—At Buffalo, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, Mr. EDWARD DREW to Miss ELIZABETH B. WESLEY, all of Buffalo.

MEEKER—WOOD.—At Haymarket, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Martin Henderson, assistant minister of Christ Church, Elizabeth, CHARLES H. MEEKER, M. D., of College Springs, Iowa, to MARY E., daughter of N. E. Wood, Esq.

DIED.

COMBS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, Mrs. HANNAH DURBROW, wife of Samuel B. Combs.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brother, Joseph Durbrow, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 136 6th-av., without further invitation.

MEAD.—In this City, on Thursday, March 1, of scarlet fever, IDA CLIFTON, daughter of Frederick and Mary E. Mead, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 64 7th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Monday, March 1, ROSSAMA, wife of John Lindsay, and daughter of the late Edward M. Fisher, aged 24 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 Vandam st.

BOGART.—In this City, on Thursday, March 1, CLARA, relict of the late Cornelius Bogart, aged 83 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Cornelius and Anderson, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 92 Ludlow-st.

CHAPMAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 1, at the residence of his grandfather, L. B. Reed, No. 214 East Broadway, ADDIE R. CHAPMAN, aged 6 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OUGHTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, of scarlet fever, GEORGE NIX, only son of Walton J. and Mary Ann T. Oughton, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 163 West 17th st.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, AARON LEGGETT, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his nephew, Reuben Leggett, Washington-av., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., on 6th day, 3d month, 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., where his relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DRAPER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, of scarlet fever, LENA, youngest daughter of Wm. C. and S. E. Draper, aged 2 years and 2 months.

BROWN.—At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 27, at the residence of Dr. Salmon Moses, MOSES BROWN, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 28 years.

BONNEY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, March 1, FRANK BENJAMIN, youngest child of A. Staatz and Margaret Haydock Bonney, aged 3 years and 1 month.

HURLBUT.—In Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, CHARLES W. HURLBUT, son of R. H. Hurlbut, of Quincy, Ill.

MOSES.—In Havana, Cuba, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, of consumption, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, CHARLES E. MOSES, of New-York, in the 23d year of his age.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

DIBBLE.—At Santa Clara, California, on Monday, Jan. 23, SUSANNAH MANDEVILLE wife of John H. Dibble, and eldest daughter of Peter W. Lent, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,

of the

DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 103, March 1, 1860.

64, 42, 43, 55, 17, 3, 68, 18, 69, 29, 36, 73.

Class No. 104, March 1, 1860.

51, 17, 63, 45, 40, 77, 28, 62, 48, 54, 60, 27, 75, 52, 64.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 1, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

RUSHTON'S

COD LIVER OIL

FOR

CONSUMPTION.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

THEY IMPART STRENGTH; THEY ANNIHILATE PAIN.

These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. They should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, etc. They retain their active properties when other Plasters are useless, and *where applied pain cannot exist*. Every family should have them. One size on cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY PLASTERS ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS From 1 to 3½ Dimes

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 PARK-ROW N. Y.

STARR'S

CHEMICALLY PREPARED

GLUE,

For Family use, 25 cents per bottle with brush.

For sale everywhere.

THOS. JOHNSON, Agent,
No. 102 Fulton-st.

MEND AND RECOMMEND.

Eagles' Improved Prepared Glue.

Manufactured by JOHN B. LEE,
No. 241 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
Wholesale by A. B. SANDS & CO.,
No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

ICE PITCHERS!

The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

ALL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS PROVE that an unnecessary waste of coal gas and a great loss of its illuminating properties are made and sustained by the defective burners now in use. To insure the best light with the greatest possible economy, involves an important consideration deserving the attention of the public. The self-regulating JOHNSON PATENT GAS BURNER (PRICE $1) does effect this result without requiring the supervision of the consumer. We offer this improvement to the public with a full guarantee of improving the light and reducing the consumption of gas to an extent of one-third to one half. We are prepared to demonstrate this fact daily at the office of the Company,

No. 592 BROADWAY.
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings.

A CARD.—THE GREAT DENTAL IMPROVEMENT of Dr. LEVETT'S Atmospheric Plates for Artificial Teeth, so highly recommended in the *Medical Gazette*, is patented, and can only be obtained in this City at No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

A NEW TALE.

THE GIPSY DAUGHTER;

OR,

THE KING AND THE SORCERESS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

WILL BE READY

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

ON

MONDAY NEXT.

A new historical tale, under the above title, will be commenced in the next number of the LEDGER. The field is a new one for Mr. Cobb's powerful and prolific pen, and his numerous admirers need hardly be assured that he sustains the interest of his interesting narrative from the first chapter to the conclusion.

IN WHAT HUMAN MIND DOES THERE not exist a strange, dreamy interest in that mysterious people, the Gypsies? What man or boy who has habitually fallen in with their wandering tribes, can say that he never fell half in love with some one of their darkly-beautiful maidens? Their stay in any one place is generally short; not so, always, is the impression which their brilliant black eyes, their lithe and graceful forms, their bewitching charms make upon the heart of their admirers. An experience with one of them is related by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., under the title of THE GIPSY DAUGHTER; Or, THE KING AND THE SORCERESS. The first chapter will appear in the NEW-YORK LEDGER of next week.

TREFELIO: TREFELIO!

THE SECRET

OF

BEAUTY.

THE SECRET OF

MARIE ANTOINETTE

And the Ladies of

THE COURT OF LOUIS XVI.

A BEAUTIFUL

COMPLEXION

IS

GUARANTEED.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,

CASWELL & MACK,

and Druggists generally;

LAZELL, MARCH & GARDINER,

No. 10 Gold-st., Wholesale.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.

Boston, 4 styles.
Concentric, 4 styles.
Concave, 2 styles.
Philadelphia, 6 styles.
Rim, 8 styles.
Reflector, 6 styles.
Rose, 1 style.
Screw Cap, 9 styles.
Coach, 3 styles.
Jersey Mail, 6 styles.
Children's Cab, 7 styles.
Dash Collars, Centres, and Rails,
Sand (Flange pattern).
Sockets for Shafts, Poles, Express Wagons, Whips, Whiffle-trees, Hames.
Trimming Nails—Japanned, Silver, Ivory, Basselain.
Silver Moulding—Back Lights.
Brass Door Hinges—Slat Irons.
Silver Head Loop Bolts.
Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 12 styles.
Branch Iron Collars.
Pole Yokes and Crabs.

The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad, 20 minutes from New-Haven.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, the great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone-setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, all rheumatic and nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale by MORGAN & ALLEN, F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and all dealers.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.

UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

THE VOLUME OF THE DAY.

SCENES OF EVERY-DAY LIFE IN AFRICA.

1 vol. 12mo. 400 pp. Price $1, in Muslin.

The second edition of this most entertaining volume is now ready—the first having been completely exhausted without having satisfied the demands of an appreciative public. No book of the present time has created a profounder sensation from its vivacity, accuracy and general interest, and graphic details of the domestic economy, social manners and every-day habits of the African race.

The authoress, a lady, sent out by the Missionary Society, and long a resident in Africa, has had favorable opportunities, and has reproduced her reflections with singular vividness and judgment, rendering her volume an appropriate accompaniment for the graver productions of Livingstone and other African explorers.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

THE BOOK FOR THE HOUR.

SOUTH AND NORTH;

OR,

IMPRESSIONS RECEIVED DURING A TRIP TO CUBA AND THE SOUTH.

BY

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

1 Vol. 12mo, 352 pages........................Price $1.

From the New-York Independent.

The very best book on Slavery yet issued, sound, judicious, kind, Christian, and most timely and faithful, is a volume from the pen of Mr. John S. C. Abbott, entitled "South and North; or, Impressions Received during a Trip to Cuba and the South." Though Mr. Abbott's tour was brief, his impressions and generalizations are by no means limited or hasty. His genial manners, and an extensive acquaintance formed with Southern families through his pupils in former years, would naturally give him access to a wider circle of intercourse and information at the South than many travelers would reach in twice the time; and his habits of observation, and ready conversational powers, would enable him to collect facts with more than ordinary facility. He has used his opportunities to good advantage, and the results of all his seeing, talking, thinking, and reading on the subject of Slavery, are compressed into this lively and most readable volume. The book bears occasional marks of hasty composition in an extravagant word or an infelicitous phrase; but its faults are simply incidental defects of style, while its statements narratives, reasoning and spirit throughout are excellent. Interspersed with descriptions of Southern scenery and pictures of Southern manners and life, Mr. Abbott gives the telling statistics of poverty, ignorance, vice and degradation at the South, which the United States census, the Southern Aid Society and Helper's Compendium have so freely furnished; and confirms and illustrates these from the facts of his personal intercourse and observation. There is no getting away from the facts, nor from his method of presenting them. His contrasts of "the slave's cabin and the freeman's cottage," of plantation mansions and Northern homes, are vivid and effective. He also rehearses in a graphic way the measures of violence which "Southern aggression" has of late so systematically pursued, and, while condemning the crazy zeal of John Brown, he shows that his heroic self-denial for the oppressed puts to shame the coward fury of the South for oppression. Yet the tone of the book, while candid, frank and manly, is always kind and gentlemanly; not sectional, but fraternal; not partisan, but Christian. He points the South to the simple remedy for existing evils, in substituting *wages* for the lash, free labor for coerced toil. The book should have a wide circulation.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

ABBEY & ABBOTT,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

ATTRACTIVE EMBELLISHMENTS.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER, OF RUSSIA.

PETER THE GREAT, OF RUSSIA.

Imperial Portraits of these personages embellish the March Number of THE ECLECTIC, which is published. A rich table of contents will be found in the Number.

QUEEN VICTORIA

AND

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Splendid portraits of these personages embellish the February Number. A splendid Print of the EMPRESS EUGENIE and the Ladies of her Court, and a beautiful Print of the Royal Family of England, embellish the January Number.

LORD MACAULAY

AND

PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW.

Portraits of these personages will embellish the April Number.

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 13, 1860.

The assiduous editor of this valuable periodical has gained a just perception of the tastes of the American public, and is eminently successful in adapting his monthly numbers to their intellectual wants. Without entirely avoiding the walks of popular fiction and poetry, his selections consist mainly of interesting historical and biographical sketches, accounts of travels, familiar illustrations of common things, genial and lively essays, which now form so conspicuous a feature in periodical literature, critical discussions, and other matter, to which every intelligent reader is supposed to give more or less of his attention. The work is especially valuable to professional men, and cultivated persons, who have neither time nor money to devote to a promiscuous reading of reviews and magazines, but who wish, with little trouble, to keep themselves informed on the current condition of English literature. Each number is accompanied by one or more engravings of historical value.

TERMS.

THE ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes, and embellishments. Price $5. The postage is only 3 cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery.

W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A BOOK FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

BY MISS SEWELL.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 & 348 BROADWAY,

HAVE READY:

PASSING THOUGHTS ON RELIGION.

BY MISS SEWELL.

1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, red edges, 75 cents.

ALSO JUST READY:

NIGHT LESSONS FROM SCRIPTURE,

compiled

By the Author of Amy Herbert.

1 vol. 18mo. Cloth, red edges, 60 cents.

☞ IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS. ☜

The travelling community will save themselves much trouble, anxiety and vexation by purchasing a copy of APPLETON'S OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.

In addition to the Railway Time Tables, it contains an account of Railways and their Progress, New Inventions, Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, together with SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS, delineating the important Railways of the country. For sale upon all the principal railways, and by the principal book and periodical agents throughout the United States and the Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE.

341 Broadway, 341

Have now in store, and are receiving by every fresh arrival, a large and varied assortment of

FOREIGN FANCY GOODS

Comprising in part,

French and Chinese Fans, Hair Nets, and Head-dresses, Fancy Hair Pins and Combs, Belt Clasps, Buckles and Slides, Paris Dress Buttons, Garters, Watch Guards, Steel and Gilt Jewelry, Brushes, Pen-holders, Accordeons, &c.,

which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market price, and on the most favorable terms.

$1,000—SOLD IN TWO DAYS.

TRIUMPH COMPLETE!

Why is it that the Ex-Governor of Maryland, also the President of one of the Banks at Frederick City, urged the doctors there to procure it? Why has a large cash order this week come from such men as Messrs. Peel & Stevens, wholesale Druggists at Alexandria, Va.; and by the very next mail, an order (the third time in four weeks) from Mr. Pierpont, and from Messrs. Cook & Co., of same place; and by the very same mail a fourth order from Messrs. Hopper & Wilmer, of Centreville, Md., where, a short time since, such an excitement sprung up from some remarkable cures made there by Pros. Chas. De Grath's Electric Oil? How is it that the editor of the Erie *Observer* was cured in two days of Rheumatism in his back of three years' duration? and Mr. Brady, of Harrisburgh, of Paralysis? Why and how was it that the other day Mr. George Weis, No. 227 Eager-st., Baltimore, was cured of palsied hands of long standing? Ask them. Why do such men as Messrs. G. N. & W. H. Williams, wholesale Druggists at Syracuse, N. Y., write, Aug. 30, that "Your Electric Oil proves more beneficial than any other preparation we have ever heard of?"

This Oil is for sale by BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, and all Druggists and dealers. Depôt, Philadelphia, Penn. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sizes enlarged.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

No affliction to which the human system is subject calls for greater sympathy than the Piles. These are of two forms—external and internal Piles. Persons who are afflicted with this disease can be permanently cured by using

DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.

Hundreds of persons in this City were entirely cured by using it, and references will be given to persons who were afflicted with them for twenty years, and this article cured them.

Sold only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158, just above Broome-st.

J. R. BURDSALL'S

ARNICA LINIMENT

is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the

ACHES AND PAINS

that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.

RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS,

pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

4,000 TONS

LIVERPOOL, CANNEL AND CUMBERLAND, TREVORTON, (all sizes) Sole Agents. LEHIGH, HAZELTON and LOCUST MOUNTAIN. RED and WHITE ASH, and SCRANTON. OLD CO.'S LEHIGH LUMP.

For sale by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
No. 62 West 13th-st., No. 437 6th-av., No. 3 Hanover-st., and foot of 20th-st., North River.

TO ALL WHO USE LIQUORS.—I HAVE TO offer Osborn's Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by John Osborn, Esq. Also, Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine. On draught, Allsopp's and Bass' East India Tonic Pale Ales, Guinness' Dublin Porter. Samples can be seen at my retail department.

G. E. MENDUM, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

CHILDREN'S CAB AND HOBBY-HORSE trimmings, brass and silver hub-bands, 1½ inch, 1¾ inch, and 2 inches, extra finished, of seven different patterns; brass and silver sockets for shafts; basselain, ivory, silver and japanned trimming nails, &c. Send for price list. Address IVES & PARDEE Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

ALSO, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City. STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, store-rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, stable, &c. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and shade trees.

ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, two minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides. Good well of water, &c.

ALSO, TO LET—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good views of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.

ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with two acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factoryville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms, two-story and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES ON Brooklyn Heights, within five or six minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry, and central to the others: the lot is 30x140, and the house 30 or 30x31 feet, finished in the best manner, with all the modern conveniences, and large stable in the rear; this property would be sold or exchanged for property that would rent well in city or country. For particulars and an interview address U. U., Box No. 342 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 6½ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 6 WARREN-place, Charles-st., 3 stories; No. 20 Abingdon-place, 2½ stories; No. 12 Hammond-st., brown-stone, 3 stories; No. 51 Hammond-st., new, 3 stories; all first-class houses, with modern improvements and high basements. Terms easy. Also, No. 115 Sullivan-st., front and rear house, 25 by 100 feet. Also, house and lot corner of West and Hammond-sts. Also, two lots, 25 by 100 feet each. Apply to N. ROE & S. D. WILSON, office No. 200 Varick-st.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT ON TENTH-ST. FOR SALE.—The four-story house, No. 37 10th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25.4x70 feet; on lower stories three rooms deep; lot half the block. The whole or part of the furniture would be sold with the house if desired. Possession 1st May next. Terms advantageous. For cards of admission apply to H. HENNEQUIN & CO., No. 49 Park-place.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME, well-located three-story brick house, built in the most careful and substantial manner, having gas, water, &c., and is now offered for sale to settle up a partnership; any family in want of a real snug house at a great bargain, and on easy terms of payment, with a good and perfect title, would do well in addressing a note to C. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$6,500. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FIRST-class, brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop basement and counter cellar house, No. 5 West 37th-st., 3d house from the 5th-av., and Dr. Spring's church. House 24.6x50 feet; lot half the block. This is strictly a first-class house, and location. Terms will be made very easy. Apply as above, or to G. B. HARTSON, No. 104 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TEN NEW HOUSES ON 2D-AV., between 31st and 35th sts., with stores and basements; modern improvements on each floor. Price, $9,500, are rented for $802. Terms easy. Also, four new brown-stone houses in 32d st., three stories and basement, high-stoop, first-class houses, 19 by 50 feet. Price $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 196½ East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING, ONE STORY high, covering three lots of ground, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep, built for a pork-packing establishment, and fitted up with all the modern improvements; stable on the premises; with slight alteration could be converted into a brewery or manufactory. Apply on the premises, No. 172 West 42d-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two lots easterly side of 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., 45x100; house and lot No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; lot south side of 54th-st., near 6th-av., 25 feet by half the block, lot north side of 31st-st., near 3d-av., 25x102 feet. For further particulars, inquire (before 1 o'clock) of MOSES DEVOE, or GEO. W. DEVOE, Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone, English basement house, No. 46 West 36th-st., Murray Hill. The house is elegantly finished, frescoed throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on mortgage; can be seen during the day. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between 4th and Madison avs., two stone front houses, 25x60 feet; rosewood and black walnut doors and trimmings; the above houses and location are both strictly first-class; also, two stone front houses in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., 20x55 feet, replete with all the improvements. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class large size brick house, well located, in Brooklyn, convenient to ferries, with or without furniture, &c., for a well improved country place or a farm of 40 to 100 acres, with or without some stock on it. Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars, BOSTON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 52d and 53d sts., three first-class three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, high stoop, (one a corner house;) size of houses 20x50; have all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner, by day's work. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. MOUNTJOY, East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; and one on 35th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, moderate size, and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 45 WEST 28TH-ST., BEtween Broadway and 6th-av., a first-class brown-stone front house, four stories high, with high stoop, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements. House 20x50. Inquire on the premises, or of L. SCUDDER, No. 23 Perry-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house No. 13 West 34th st., 25x65, lot 126 feet 6 inches, finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear 25x32 6, with entrance from 33d-st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR THREE-story brick houses, Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., New-York, and No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. Prices respectively, $5,500, $5,250, $5 000 and $4,000. About 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW FRAME 2½-STORY COTtage, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, at Elizabeth, N. J.; marble mantels, front and rear stairs, &c., suitable for a private residence. Terms easy. Also a house and lot on 2d-av. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 291 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE NEW MODERN HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, No. 311 West 22d-st., complete in all respects and ready for delivery on the 1st of May. Price $11,000. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage if wanted. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE PLOT OF ground on southwest corner of DeKalb and Throop-avs., Brooklyn, consisting of 16 lots having three fronts, with a small house and stable thereon. Will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for vacant lots in the City of New-York. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 25 Nassau st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE COTtage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th st., near Madison-av.; one of the best locations in the City; the house is in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND basement high stoop brown-stone house, No 13 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.; price, $14 000—$8,000 on mortgage, balance cash. For order of admission, apply to S. AUERBACH, No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs, from 1 to 4.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 25 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL and hall property, suitable for first-class boarders, at Morrisania, for a good house in New-York or Brooklyn, from $10,000 to $13,000, below 35th-st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 303 HENRY-st.; lot 24x76 feet; house 24x40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, in complete order for immediate occupancy. Terms easy. For particulars apply on the premises, or of S. G. BOGERT, No. 11 South William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 130 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WATER LOTS in Brooklyn, adjoining the Bridge-st Ferry, 300 feet fronting on the river, and extending back to John-st. These lots are suitable for general storage business, having a good depth of water alongside the bulkhead, and a pier 200 feet in length directly in front. Also other lots, one, two and three blocks back from the river, suitable for manufactories. Apply to ANDREW H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot, No. 129 East 53d-st., 16.8x100 feet; house 48 feet, in fine order; gas and water arrangements complete; also, lot adjoining, 25x100 feet, brick carriage house thereon; price for the dwelling and lot $6,200, or including carriage-house and lot, $9,500; terms accommodating; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 92 WEST 13th-st., one of the pleasantest blocks in New York; house in perfect order, modern improvements, beautiful gas fixtures. Lot, including court-yard in front, 103 feet deep. Price, $11,000. Terms easy. Inquire on premises, from 10 to 1, of J. B. MILLER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No 137 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE—THE property No. 183 Livingston-st., corner of Elm-place, Brooklyn; one of the best places in the city for the grocery business, &c. Apply to C. D. MILLER, No. 3 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, brown-stone, front house, 25x65; lot, 25x130; situated in the pleasantest part of West 14th-st., with or without furniture. Apply to ISRAEL MINOR, No. 71 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

BROADWAY SIXTY-NINTH ST., AND NINTH-AV.—21 LOTS FOR SALE. For sale, 8 lots on 8th-av., between 96th and 97th sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 182 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Dépôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE double two-story house, with finished attic, containing sixteen rooms besides kitchen and wash-room in the rear, with bedrooms above. There is also on the premises a large school-room with recitation rooms, which will be sold with the dwelling-house or removed. The garden and house lot contain between one and two acres, and are stocked with a variety of choice fruit. These premises are situated in the most desirable and pleasant part of Orange, within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, and are well adapted to a boarding-house or boarding-school. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST DEsirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., beautifully situated on the banks of Seneca Lake; house large, supplied with gas fixtures, marble mantles, &c., surrounded by 4 acres of tastefully-ornamented grounds, with 17 acres adjoining. Will be sold low, or will be exchanged for property easy of access from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No 35 Wall-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A DEsirable country residence, in Orange, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the Brick Church Dépôt, consisting of a modern built house and grounds handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable garden, with a great variety of shrubbery, fruit, &c. Inquire of C. SHEPARD & CO, No. 397 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE AT FORT WASHINGTON—A large and well-arranged house, replete in its arrangements for comfort in Summer or Winter, and embracing unrivaled picturesque river views, within five minutes' easy walk of the dépôt. There are nine acres of improved land, with extensive stabling attached to it. For particulars, apply to THOS. J. STEWART, No 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLOVE ROAD, STATEN Island, 10 minutes' walk from Factoryville Landing, good new house, 37x40, 15 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c., all new; fine lawn and good vegetable garden 2¼ acres, plenty of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; will be sold together with the furniture. For price or terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE Halsted estate, at Rye, Westchester County, containing 26½ acres of fine land, fronting on Rye Beach. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, commanding an extensive and varied water and land prospect, and combining unusual advantages for an elegant country seat. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 82x200 feet; house modern, and in complete order; trains every hour; terms easy. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 50 William-st., New-York, or of J. B. MERTON, No. 156 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the dépôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the dépôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A HOUSE CONtaining 13 rooms, with all modern improvements; fine shade and fruit trees; grape arbor and stable; lot 62½x140; price, $5,000; only $1,000 down. Also, two larger houses; splendid locations. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

REAL ESTATE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. The undersigned has opened an office in White Plains for the sale of country residences farms, and all kinds of real estate, renting of houses, farms; loans negotiated on real estate securities. Send for circular. S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COUNTRY residence, very pleasantly situated, near the dépôt, with a splendid view of the Hudson River. The house is large, and furnished with all the modern conveniences—hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, furnaces, &c., with suitable out-buildings. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

WHITE PLAINS.—A TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and attic house for sale; fruit and shade trees, excellent water, lot 110x200 feet, direct in front of county buildings in this village; two minutes from dépôt; a very desirable and cheap property. Apply to S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR LET—A GOOD frame dwelling house in good order, conveniently arranged, with a stable and about 10 lots of ground in garden, at West Farms. A variety of fruit is on the premises. To a purchaser the terms will be easy, or to a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt, Fishkill. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 340 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—A STONE cottage house, with stable, garden, &c., and a pasture lot in addition if required. The house is a roomy one, and on the stage route, near the steamboat landing. Possession from the 1st of April. Apply at No. 196 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY residence on the Hudson, having suitable outbuildings, a good garden, excellent water and extensive river views. The situation is most healthful and convenient to the dépôt. For particulars and a view of the premises, apply to MORTIMER DEMOTTE, 16 Wall-st.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, at the premises, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye, quarter of a mile from dépôt, with two to eight acres, carriage-house, barn, &c.; eight bedrooms, dining-room, library, parlor, &c. Also a small cottage. Apply to C. T. CROMWELL, 19 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above property is offered for sale, or will be leased to a desirable tenant for a term of years, together with about seventy acres of land adjoining, in lawn, meadow, pasture and woodland.

Belmont Hall is situated on the summit of Schooley's Mountain, near the Mineral Spring, two miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a few miles from the Central Railroad, N. J. The house will comfortably accommodate 250 guests; is furnished throughout in the best manner. On the premises are ten-pin alleys, billiard saloon, laundry, ice house, stables, &c. Possession on 1st April, or before.

For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling-house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the dépôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A country seat at Astoria, L. I., of easy access from the City, situated on high and healthy ground, about half a mile distant from either the ferry or the New-York steamboat landing. House, with adjoining green-houses, carriage-house, with gardener and coachman's lodges above, and stables—the whole in good repair. There are about six acres of land, beautifully laid out and planted with fruit trees of every description, in full bearing, shrubberies, &c., &c. Terms made easy. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM THE DEPOT—A country residence for sale, consisting of sixty acres of good cleared land; improvements, house, barn, stables, hennery, &c., &c., a very large and handsome trout pond, besides a stream of water some hundred feet long, and another large stream running through the place, a garden containing one and a half acres of ground, handsomely laid out with all the small fruits and a large number of dwarf pear trees, also two apple orchards, &c. This place is one of the most desirable in the country. Will be sold low and terms liberal, if applied for before April 1, as the subscriber is obliged to return to the City. Address Box No. 3,892 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the dépôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW-YORK.—THE PRIvate residence of Isaac Pierson, deceased, situated on Main-st., in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, New York, is now offered for sale. The house is large, having four fine rooms on each floor, with suitable back buildings. There are about ten acres of land connected with it, embracing a good orchard and garden. Its location is one of the most desirable in the village. Any further information can be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to GIDEON GRANGER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BULLS' FERRY, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE from May 1 next, the house and ten acres of ground, all in fine order, situated on the heights at Bulls' Ferry, N. J., on the North River. Has a magnificent view up and down the river, over New-York, East River and Long Island, with easy communication by several steamboats daily from Spring-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET.—A house with twelve acres of ground attached, at Fort Washington, will be let from the 1st day of May next. The situation is unsurpassed for health and beauty, and accessible in 50 minutes from the Chambers-street Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. The owner being absent in Europe, desires to let the premises for one year. Inquire of JOSEPH FISHER & CO., No. 22 Park-place.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, convenient to boat and cars. For particulars apply to E. RANDAL, No. 146 Clinton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES PHOTOGRAPHED.—Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their country seats would facilitate the sale by having them handsomely photographed to show their style of architecture, &c. Cost moderate. Specimens may be seen at the office of PEALE, HOPKINS & CO., Photographers No. 15 Hudson-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ABEL K. FOSTER,
LEWIS W. SLOAT,
EDW. H. FOSTER,
No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity. Particular attention given to property in New Jersey and on Staten Island. Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of a house in one of the most desirable locations up town, on west side, will be rented to a small family for $400 per annum; in a very pleasant and excellent neighborhood; convenient to cars and stages; gas, hot and cold water, plenty of closet room, &c. Good references required. For further particulars address D. N. F., Box No. 3,385 Post-office.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. B. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., a store, with or without second floor and cellar. To any person wishing to engage in the dry goods or grocery trade in the country, this is a first-rate opportunity. The stand is central and rent moderate. Apply to BALDWIN, STUDWELL & FISHER, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, or the subscriber, WM. E. MILLSPAUGH.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; all the modern improvements; rent, $700. Also, 3-story brown-stone front houses in 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $1,000. Also, 4-story brown-stone front houses near 5th-av., in 45th-st.: rent, $1,200. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 14 WAVERLY PLACE, with or without chandeliers. This property is in a very choice location; it is about 32 feet front and has all modern improvements. For terms and cards of admission, apply to HARDMAN & OSBORNE, No. 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and 13th av., with bulkhead and water front on the Hudson River to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NO. 593, second floor, 30 feet by 200, through to Mercer-st., with the lofts front and rear. The location is an excellent one, and is well adapted to a large business requiring much room. Possession given immediately. Apply to E JONES, No. 2 Nelson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 4 Bowery, from 1st of May next; the store is fitted up for the clothing business. Apply to H. C. WARD, Jefferson Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st., or to J. B. WARD, Executor, No. 482 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms, with gas, to a small, quiet family of two or three grown persons; location desirable. To a good tenant would be let low. Possession May 1. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE ELIGIBLY SITUated three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, No. 110 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It is in complete order, and can be viewed daily from 11 to 12 o'clock. Apply to HENDRICKS & BRO., No. 77 Broad-st., or No. 93 9th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 235 TENTH-st., between 1st and 2d avs. A first-class, four-story, high-stoop brick house, partly furnished or unfurnished; rent, $1,050 or $900. Apply at No. 302 5th-av., or at No. 20 Nassau-st., to CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-story house No. 44 Great Jones-st. will be let, with the furniture, for six months from the 1st of May next, at a low price, to a private family only. Apply to WM. S. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY HOUSES THE west side of 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., containing gas, Croton water, bath-rooms, and all modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A STORE ON SIXTH-AV., NO. 780, between 45th and 46th-sts., a good stand for a tip-top boot and shoemaker, or any other mechanical business. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th av. I have other stores and dwellings to let or lease.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 283 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

TO LET—A STABLE, TWO STORIES HIGH, LOcated in the neighborhood of Clinton-place and University-place. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

66 FULTON-STREET, CORNER RYDER'S Alley, two upper floors, divided into connecting rooms, to let, whole or separate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FACTORY 40 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 20th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO. 79 WEST 12th-st., corner 6th-av.; has ample accommodations for two families, and is also desirably located for a boarding-house. Apply at No. 181 6th-av., or at the office No. 248 Greenwich st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING of two parlors and hall bedroom and back basement of house No. 21 2d-st., near 2d-av., to a small family only; gas, water and sewer in house. Can be seen any time after 10 A. M.

TO LEASE—THE FINE LARGE FIVE-STORY building No. 113 Walker-st., for a term of years; size 25x80. Steam-power can be had if desired; excellent light throughout. Apply to HOUGHTON & BROTHER, No. 90 Walker-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AT NO. 54 Sands-st., Brooklyn, containing ten rooms, with gas and water. Rent $400. For further particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 61 BROADWAY, FIRST floor, basement, cellar, and sub-cellar, 42x200 feet; possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 157 PEARL-st., next to corner of Wall; possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE LARGE COMMODIOUS house, containing the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., No. 550 Greenwich-st., near Charlton-st. Apply to WM. A. MARTIN, No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 251 SOUTH-STREET, EXtending to Water-st., (between Pike and Rutgers sts.,) well adapted for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORES NO. 105 FULTON AND NO. 56 Ann-st., running through the entire block. Inquire of ALONZO SLOTE, with Treadwell & Co., No. 120 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 102 PEARL-ST., TWO doors from Hanover-square. Apply to JOHN A. PANTON, office of Wetmore & Bowne, No. 61 Wall-st., or to S. A. HAMMETT, No. 31 Water-st.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO LET—A PRIVATE DWELLING, NO. 43 MORton-st., three stories, brick, with gas and bath; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Rent, $550. Apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, finely located, No. 164 East 18th-st; rent $900 per annum. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d-av. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE first-class fire-proof five-story stores, Nos. 372, 373 and 374 South-st., corner of Gouverneur-slip, either separate or together. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 372 South-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT VERY LOW RATES, IN No. 62 William-st., immediately opposite the Underwriters' and Chamber of Commerce buildings. Apply at Room No. 2, No. 62 William-st.

LOFTS—NO. 123 CHAMBERS STREET, TO LET.—Five lofts (all above the ground floor) of No. 123 Chambers-st. to let. These lofts are in fine order with all the modern improvements, are all well lighted and eligibly located. Apply at No. 169 Chambers st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; large rooms, and engine 1,000 horse power. Also, large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ON Canal st., near Broadway, to let by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—BETWEEN Liberty and Cortlandt sts. Apply on the premises to JOHN CALDWELL & CO., No. 155 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE AND LOT, with the modern improvements; location between 15th and 42d sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Any person having a bargain to offer may hear of a cash purchaser. Address, giving lowest price and full particulars, A. S., Box No. 1,174 Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL HOUSE, containing about six or eight rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, within 15 or 20 minutes walk of Fulton Ferry. Rent not to exceed $250. Address W. W., Box 105 *Times* office, New-York.

WANTED.—A MODERN THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house by a responsible tenant, situated between 1st and 4th-avs., and 20th and 36th sts.; rent $660 or under. Address, stating terms, P. H. JACKSON, No. 167 East 28th-st.

A HOUSE WANTED—FROM MAY NEXT, FOR one or more years, in the vicinity of 4th to 14th st., east of 4th av. Must contain all improvements, and be in complete order. Address, giving full particulars as to size of house, convenience, &c., with lowest rent stated, J. O. W., Station B, Grand-st. Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100 acres, together with stock and hay, utensils, &c., three miles east of Bedford Village, Westchester County, 47 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Land rolling and well watered, 16 acres wood land, the balance under high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, and 900 young and thrifty apple trees in their fourth year; large lawn in front of house, well shaded with fruit and other trees, and all necessary out-buildings. If not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to G. W. MILLER, Bedford; HAINES BROS., corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st., or on the premises. Parties leaving in the 9 A. M. train from 26th-st. will be in time for the sale. There will be conveyances at Bedford station on arrival of the train fom New-York on the day of sale.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, and within one mile of a dépôt and two miles of six dépôts; suitably divided in meadow, plow, and pasture land: has 4 apple orchards, containing about 400 choice fruit-trees, and a great variety of other smaller fruits; is well watered, a living stream running on two sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, all necessary outbuildings and dwelling-house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations, and also schools, in the adjoining villages. For further particulars, inquire of HILLMAN & NEARING, No. 96 Chambers-st.; or of E. J. HILLMAN, on the premises. Two miles from New-Rochelle Dépôt, on New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Bronxville Dépôt, on Harlem Railroad.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN.—For sale on Long Island Sound, midway between Stratford and Bridgport, a farm and country seat of great beauty, containing 225 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. Buildings, including mansion, &c., are commodious and numerous. A fine brook, from springs, runs through the place, and the entire farm is well watered; location very desirable; views of the Sound extensive. The place is well worthy the attention of parties looking for a country residence, easy of access, and in a congenial and healthful neighborhood. Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-street.

FARM IN NORTHERN OHIO (UNINCUMBERED) FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—One of the best dairy farms in the State, containing 216 acres, with 40 milch cows. It is 1½ hours' ride from Cleveland by rail. For particulars, inquire at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 8 to 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. JOHN M. HOOD.

FOR SALE—TEN FARMS—236 ACRES, $7,000; 190 acres, 120 acres, 40 acres, 50 acres, 49 acres; one 14 acres, $990; do. 18 acres, $750; one of 107 acres; good improvements; handy to call upon. STEPHEN VAIL, No. 26 Fulton-st., Saturdays, from 10 till 2 o'clock; other days at Plainfield Dépôt, N. J. P. S.—Seven cottages in town to let.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 30 miles from New-York, *via* New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

WANTED—A SMALL GARDEN FARM, NEAR this City (New-Jersey preferred) or a snug cottage in Brooklyn, for which very best farm land in Michigan or Wisconsin, or the patent right for an ingenious and valuable lock, already introduced, will be given. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO, No. 652 Broadway.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 3, at 11 o'clock, at No. 63 West 27th-st., the remaining furniture contained therein, consisting of Crossley & Sons' super Wilton, three-ply and ingrain carpets and others, all in good order, lace curtains, dining extension table and chairs, hair-seat sofas and chairs, oval and other mirrors, oil-cloths, bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top tables, hair and straw mattresses, window-shades, kitchen furniture. Catalogues can be had at premises, or of B. S. Dyer, Agent, No. 957 Broadway, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

BY ORDER SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee.

FIFTH-AV.—Four lots commencing on Southeast corner of 83d-st.

EIGHTY-THIRD ST.—Ten lots adjoining above lots on the rear.

Maps and further particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, most of which was manufactured to order by Broadway makers, and has been in use but a short time, comprising as follows: Superb suite of solid rosewood back parlor furniture, by Belter, in crimson satin, elegantly carved; very rich reception-room suite, shell pattern, of 9 pieces, in crimson reps; elegant carved rosewood bedstead, carved rosewood statuary-top centre and pier tables, lounge, in satin brocade, oak marble-top buffet, oak extension dining table, rosewood crib, bureaus, washstands, sofas and chairs, two large French plate pier glasses, mahogany office desks and stools, mattress, bolsters and pillows, clocks, stair rods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, a large plate-glass case, suitable for fancy goods, jewelry, millinery, &c. Also, 35,000 genuine Havana cigars, sold to pay advances. At 12 o'clock, 3 rosewood pianos, of fine tone and finish, and in good order.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF TWENTY-FOUR valuable lots on 33d and 34th sts., between 8th and 9th avs., being part of the property of the New-York Institution for the Blind.

WM. DUMONT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—12 lots, beginning 100 feet from the southwest corner of 8th-av.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—12 lots, beginning 100 feet from northwest corner of 8th-av., each lot 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches. 70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st., on the 25th inst. The sale of the above property will be absolute, as the Institution have purchased property adjoining the Deaf and Dumb for immediate improvement.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AV. AND TWENTIETH-ST., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 3, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

8TH-AV.—The three brick stores and dwellings on the northwest corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., known as Nos. 195, 197 and 199 8th-av., having a front on the avenue of 56 feet 4 inches, and on 20th-st. of 79 feet 9 inches.

20TH ST.—The brick dwelling and lot of ground in the rear of the above, known as No. 189 West 20th-st., being 20 feet 3 inches in front and 56 feet 4 inches in depth.

JOHN M. KNOX, Referee.

For maps apply at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the pleasantly situated two story frame cottage and lot No. 188 Schermerhorn-st.; it is in good order and in a first-rate neighborhood. For terms and particulars inquire of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st., or on the premises.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—BY PEED & COLE, on FRIDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock in Franklin-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., consisting of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus; bedsteads, pier glasses, feather beds, oil-cloths, cook stove, kitchen furniture &c.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises No. 328 Washington-st., the machinery and tools of the U. S. Coffee and Spice Mills, consisting of a twenty horse power steam engine with boiler, shafting and belting complete, and in perfect working order, together with two mills and all the usual machinery connected with a first-class establishment. Sale positive for cash.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF our readers to the peremptory sale, THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., by WM. M. LITTLE, of the desirable first-class cottage residence No. 66 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. But little cash required.

INSTRUCTION.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

FEMALE SEMINARY,
BURLINGTON, VT.
Rev. JOHN K. CONVERSE, A. M., Principal.

The location of this Seminary is beautiful and healthy; the accommodations in the family of the Principal are ample; the discipline strict, yet kind and parental. The Board of instruction is filled with able and experienced teachers.

The advantages in this Institution for a thorough education are probably not surpassed in any school of the kind in New-England. The expenses are moderate.

Catalogues containing terms, course of instruction, &c., may be obtained by calling at the book-store of Sheldon & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st., or on application to the Principal, at Burlington, Vt.

REFERENCES:
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Rev. Dr. J. B. PINNEY, New Bible House,
WM. P. CONVERSE, Esq., No. 71 John-st.,
POPE CATLIN, Esq., Brooklyn, or
Rev. JOHN WHEELER, D. D.,
Rev. JOSEPH TORREY, D. D.,
Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 14 1860.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

NEW COURSE OF LATIN LANGUAGE in forty lessons, based on the most practical Robertsonian Method, by the author, A. BALBO, Bachelor of Latin Letters. Three lessons a week for gentlemen and ladies, at No. 114 St. Mark's Place, where applications can be made. To commence on MONDAY, 5th inst. $12 per quarter. Private lessons if desired. Daily School (Latin, Italian, English and French languages and Mathematics) $16 per quarter. Copyright to sell.

References—M. H. Crosby, Professor of Latin at Columbia College, and Dr. Owen, at the New-York Free Academy.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivaled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies Schools and Academies with competent instructors, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Rutgers College, Prof G. F. Root, *et al.* Wanted, 2 professors of music and modern languages. Salary $700 and $1,000. Also, governess to teach music and French and English; an Episcopalian preferred. Apply immediately. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

A LADY IN THE COUNTRY WILL REceive into her family five or six little girls to educate. They shall be thoroughly taught in English, Music and French, and receive every care that they could under a mother's eye. Particular attention is given to physical and religious training. Address S. I. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A LADY AMATEUR, FROM PHILADELPHIA, a pupil of Signor Perelli, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils for singing and the piano. Terms moderate. A note addressed SOLFEGGIO, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON.—Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

A SITUATION IS DESIRED BY A LADY who has had many years' experience as a governess in Scotland and America, where she taught English in all its branches; the rudiments of Latin, French, vocal and instrumental music, drawing, plain and fancy needlework and embroidery. Address A. M., No. 181 Front-st., Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining pupils, or a situation as governess in a family; she is thoroughly competent to teach the English, French and Italian languages, the piano-forte and drawing. The highest references given. Address SYDENHAM, Box No. 709 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION wishes an engagement in a family or school as daily or resident governess; she can instruct in the branches of a thorough English education and French; satisfactory references given. Address HELEN MARIA, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF FIRST REspectability, employment to teach the English branches, together with music and drawing; would prefer residing with a family where she would have a comfortable home, in which she would be satisfied with a very moderate compensation. Address TEACHER, Box No. 52 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS
Will continue open until the 1st of June.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "[illegible]." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Dr. BARROW can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug 30, 1859,
Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
Also,
QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented.)
To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 21 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diploma in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

I SENT THE LAST FIVE DOLLARS I POSsessed in the world to a newspaper "philanthropist" of Charlestown, Mass., to "know how he was cured," and was swindled. Avoid such, and learn of a sufferer who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, and who considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, to publish and circulate 20,000 gratuitously. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED—AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. Pamphlets, fully explaining the contents of the book, free.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS A regularly-educated physician, wholly devoted to the speciality of private and female diseases. His remedies are prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. WARD alone can restore you sound. Consult him at No. 483 Broadway. He charges moderate, and tenders advice free. In female diseases he is a skilled physician and adviser, and warrants relief in all cases. Hundreds of ladies are monthly cured by his efficacious and infallible treatment.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs; arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequalled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. Treatment by mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Ladies' circulars enclosed letter form on receipt of four stamps. Office address No. 35 West 24th-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE, 20,000 COPIES, &c.—Headed as above, an Albany quack copies, *verbatim*, and inserts as his own the advertisement of a London charlatan, (see *Skipping and Mercantile Gazette.*) Sufferers from nervous debility, or spermatorrhœa, &c., before commencing ANY treatment, inclose one stamp to me, and learn the TRUTH, which "shall make you free" indeed. Truly your friend, WM. J. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—LOB FRANKFELD against FREDERICK BOOSS and KATE or CATHARINE, his wife, Poleat C. Thompson, Dennis Priest, Benjer V. Mooney, Jacob D. Woodruff, Andrew B. Grey, William G. Beardman, James A. Gray, Siberia Ott, William B. Reed, Ezekiel R. Thompson, Edward Green, John J. Glover, Henry L. Parsons, Edward Stone, John B. Nichols, D. S. Voorhies, James Hopkins, Daniel N. Hopkins and Jarves Irwin.—Amended summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings aforesaid and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 7, 1859.
WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 140 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of November, 1859.
WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
3t-law6wF* No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN CODMAN and ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Executors of ANTHONY DEY, deceased. Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 9th day of February, 1860. On application of the above-named executors, it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *American Standard*, a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City, in this State, and also in the New-York *Times*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

N. B.—Claims to be presented to A. DEY, Jr., No. 48 Beaver-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. FISHER AMES FISHER, insolvent. Notice first published Jan. 5, 1860, creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County in the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Judge, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, on the 19th day of March, 1860, at 10 A. M. JOHN G. ARBONA, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. ja. 6-law10wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON,
f9-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859. DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.
s9-law6mF*

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK.
Office—WHITLOCK BUILDING,
No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.

CAPITAL	$150,000
BEING INCREASED TO	200,000

THIS COMPANY INSURES Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and all kinds of insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates charged by responsible companies.

We would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO BURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
J. E. DUNHAM, General Agent.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1859:

ASSETS.		
Invested in Bonds and Mortgages		$147,056 00
Accrued Interest thereon		2,782 92
Interest Due		437 50
Premiums unpaid		734 99
Other Investments, including Bills receivable for Inland Risks		9,390 89
Cash on hand		9, 34 25
Total		$171,036 55
LIABILITIES.		
Claims adjusted		$1,851 04
Capital	$150 000 00	
Surplus	19,185 51	169,185 51
Total		$171,036 55

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Directors, held January 10, 1860.

The undersigned, appointed to audit the accounts of the Company from its organization to Dec. 31, 1859, report that they have thoroughly examined to the minutest detail all the books and vouchers of the Company, and find them correct, and that the above is a true statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company.

New-York, December 31, 1859.

W. K. STRONG,
JAS. B. WILSON,
PHILO HURD,
B. M. WHITLOCK,
W. L. McDONALD, } Finance Committee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

$25,000.
FULTON COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS
FOR SALE.
They bear 8 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July in each year, at the American Exchange Bank, in this city. They are guaranteed to be strictly legal in every respect, and a first-class security.
ALSO:
$20,000 SCOTT COUNTY (ILLINOIS) BONDS.
Interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and 1st of October in each year.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 504, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York will be thankfully received.
R. F. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, IN THE CITY of New-York, sums of $2,500, $3,000, $5,000, and larger sums, up to $25,000. No applications will be received from brokers. M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC, SUN, UNION, PACIFIC, NEW-York, Commercial and Orient Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED with this amount, in a well-established profitable manufacturing warehouse on Broadway. For information call on G. L. WALKER, or C. T. WHITE, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 11, for four days.

LOAN OFFICE.—THE GOOD-WILL AND OFFICE fixtures of a well-established and paying Loan Office, connected with the auction and commission business, will be sold low to a cash customer, on account of the owner going South. This is a rare chance for parties with some capital to enter into the safest and most profitable business in this City. Apply to EDWARD STANTON, No. 29 North William-st., near Chatham.

IRON WORKS FOR SALE—NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 Goerck-st., and No. 52 Lewis-st. The iron foundry, blacksmith-shops, pattern-shops, &c., with steam-engine and boiler, shafting, cranes, core oven, cupolas, blowers, &c. This establishment has done a profitable business for the last ten years, and is now in complete order for doing business. The fixtures, with buildings and leases, will be sold at reasonable rates to a cash customer.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a provision and smoking establishment. The store is located in a central position and has the facilities for doing a large and lucrative business. The ice-house (now filled) is capable of containing from 120 to 140 hogsheads. Apply at No. 75 New Canal-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSES, wagons, lease of the grocery, liquor, flour and feed store on the corner of Broadway and 130th-st., Manhattanville, 8 years established, doing a profitable cash business. None that has not at least $3,000 need apply, to G. ZERAHN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE A valuable patented article suitable for and needed by mechanics and engineers. For further information and conditions, apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.—ANY PARTY wishing to engage in a safe, profitable and well-established manufacturing business in this City, will hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing S. L. A., Box No. 2,445 Post-office.

A SOLICITOR OF PATENTS WHO MAY wish to connect himself with a scientific paper, can address PATENTS, Box No. 555 Post office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.
The present occupants of our former store, No. 176 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a man carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public, that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jalics & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN

GUINNESS' STOUT,
IN BULK, FOR DRAUGHT,
Now landing. For sale by
D. E. HABICHT,
No. 127 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATH, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE.
(With the over-strung base.)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
Large Silver Medal.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., have a fine assortment of new and second hand pianos for sale at a very great bargain. $170 for a 7-octave round corner piano, very little used; also melodeons at a remarkably low figure.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALTING THE STREETS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1860.

The following ordinance, passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor 23d of February, will be rigidly enforced:

TO PREVENT SPRINKLING SALT OR OTHER SUBSTANCE IN THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MELTING SNOW OR ICE.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to cast, throw or sprinkle, or cause to be cast, thrown or sprinkled, salt or any other substance, in any avenue, street, lane, alley, highway or public place in the said City of New-York, for the purpose of melting any snow or ice that may have accumulated or been deposited in any such avenue, street, lane, alley, highway or public place in said City, except such streets and avenues, or portions thereof, as are traveled by the cars of the City railroad companies, which companies are hereby permitted to continue the use of salt inside and one foot outside of their tracks, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every offence against the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The Mayor and the Commissioners of Police are hereby specially directed to cause the provisions of Section 1 of this ordinance to be strictly enforced, and cause all violations thereof to be immediately reported to the Attorney to the Corporation for prosecution.
(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$2,500 REWARD.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of said City, approved by me this day, do hereby offer a reward of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in addition to the reward of five hundred dollars previously offered by me, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered WM. S. TUERS, a Custom-house night watchman, who was found lying dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 14 State-street, at 11½ o'clock on Friday night, the 10th February inst., with marks of violence on his person justifying the belief that he had been murdered. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony given or procured by the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. [ss.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, March 2, 1860. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1855, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854, and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1855, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid, and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board on SATURDAY, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. All parties having business before said Committee are requested to be present.
F. J. A. BOOLE,
H. W. GENET,
J. H. BRADY, } Committee on Sewers.

The Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY, 3d inst., at No. 32 Chambers-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. Parties interested are requested to appear.
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
H. W. GENET,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES will meet on SATURDAY, the 31 day of March, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
F. J. A. BOOLE,
J. H. BRADY,
Committee on Lands and Places.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS will meet on SATURDAY, the 3d day of March, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
TERENCE FARLEY,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE WILL meet on MONDAY, March 5, at Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested will attend without further notice.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE,
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS, } Building Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 1ST OF MARCH—LEFT IN ONE of the Bowery and Grand-st. stages, one PACKAGE, containing two cartage books. The finder will please return them to No. 95 Pearl-st., or No. 15 Old-slip, and receive a reward. JOHN B. HOSIER.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M. White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M. Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M. Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P.M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf March 1, at 11 A. M.; 2d, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 2½ P. M.; 5th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th, 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th, 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 12th, 8 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND NEW-YORK.—THE steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows from the foot of Robinson-st., New-York, and Red Bank:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 25...4 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 27......8 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 28..8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Feb. 28.11½ A. M.
Wed'sday, Feb. 29.8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 29.12 M.
Thursday, March 1. 9 A. M.	Thursday, March 1. 1 P. M.
Friday, March 2....10 A. M.	Friday, March 2.....2 P. M.
Saturday, March 3. 2 P. M.	Monday, March 5... —

Landing at the Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GRENELLE, TALMAN, BIBBY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM H. GRENELLE,
ALEXANDER H. DRUMMOND,
WILLIAM L. TALMAN,
EDWARD A. BIBBY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM H. GRENELLE and EDWARD A. BIBBY, of the late firm of Grenelle, Talman, Bibby & Co., have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of GRENELLE & BIBBY, for the purpose of transacting a Custom-house, Brokerage, General Forwarding and Commission business, at No. 4 Broad-st. WM. H. GRENELLE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. EDWARD A. BIBBY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM L. TALMAN and ALEXANDER H. DRUMMOND, of the late firm of Grenelle, Talman, Bibby & Co., have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of TALMAN & DRUMMOND, for the purpose of transacting a Custom-house, Brokerage, General Forwarding and Commission business, at No. 20 Pine-st. WM. L. TALMAN,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. A. H. DRUMMOND.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the names and firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GILEAD A SMITH retiring therefrom. MORRIS K. JESUP & JOHN KENNEDY will sign in liquidation.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN KENNEDY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. GILEAD A. SMITH.

The undersigned will continue the business of General Railway Agents and Commission Merchants, at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, No. 44 Dearborn-st., Chicago, under the firm of M. K. JESUP & CO, as heretofore.
MORRIS K. JESUP,
JOHN KENNEDY.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE NOTICE, the undersigned will continue the business on his own account, with the agency of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. GILEAD A. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural and Nautical Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Austin H. Throckmorton, retiring.

The business of the late firm will be settled by Peter H. Jackson, who will continue the business in company with James L. Jackson, under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, at Nos. 157 to 179 East 28th st., corner of 2d-av., where every description of fine iron-work for buildings and vessels will be manufactured.
PETER H. JACKSON.
AUSTIN H. THROCKMORTON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859. C. W. DURANT.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, which will be known under the firm, name and style of E. BACKUS & CO., for the transaction of the stove and general foundry business. Salesrooms, No. 283 Water-st. Foundry at Stuyvesant, Columbia County, New-York.
EVENS BACKUS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860. HENRY H. GIBBS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between WM. SIMPSON, Jr., and LOUIS F. SCHAEFER, in the firm name of SIMPSON & SCHAEFER, is hereby dissolved, and that the undersigned is alone authorized to settle up the business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation. WM. SIMPSON, Jun.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of EGBERT MILLS & CO., Carpenters, doing business at No. 959 Broadway, has expired this day by limitation. The business will be carried on at the same place by EGBERT MILLS, who will settle all accounts of the firm.
EGBERT MILLS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860. JAMES HOUSMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of VAN TINE & PEELE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. H. VAN TINE is authorized to sign in liquidation, and will continue the business as usual at the old stand No. 81 6th-av. T. H. VAN TINE.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. ROBERT PEELE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN COOK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN COOK is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.
JOHN COOK.
SAMUEL S. STAFFORD.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. T. & S. RYDER HAVE this day associated with them ALFRED V. RYDER and MITCHELL RYDER, and will continue the business under the firm of E. T. & S. RYDER & CO.
FEB. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. J. E. FISHER is admitted as a member of our firm from this date.—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. FISHER & CO.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $65.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; to Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, March 7. NOTICE—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA. — THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville. $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $25; Albany, $23; ; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon. $21; Augusta, $17 50 also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $8. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh, or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
AND
PACIFIC COAST,
Will be dispatched on MONDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer
BALTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE.
Through to San FRANCISCO greatly in advance of the Mails.
No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.
LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Monday.
Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.
Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860. No. 82 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 22 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP
Two large boiler iron kettles, 1,200 gallons each.
Three large wooden oil tanks lined with zinc.
Two large tin oil tanks iron bound.
Three large tin oil pans, 1,200 gallons each.
Four large lever oil presses.
Twenty small lever oil presses.
Inquire at No. 109 Washington-st.

CAST-IRON DRAIN PIPE.—10,000 FEET, 5 and 6 inch, also Tees, Bends, Branches, &c., on hand and for sale low; other sizes made to order, by A. & E. B. BRADY, Greene-st. Foundry, Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st., New-York.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BULKLEY, Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, March 2, 1860.
Can now be seen here an extraordinary living creature, just arrived from the wilds of Africa.
WHAT IS IT?
Is it a lower order of MAN? or
Is it a higher development of the MONKEY? or
Is it both in combination?
Nothing of the kind
Has ever been seen before!
It is alive! and it is certainly the
MOST MARVELOUS CREATURE LIVING!

It can be seen at all ordinary hours in one of the main saloons of the Museum during the day and evening; and in order that all may have an opportunity of witnessing this most remarkable of nature's freaks, it may be seen upon the stage, between the first and second acts of "The Octoroon," this afternoon and evening.

THE "WHAT IS IT?"

has nothing repulsive in its appearance, is playful, and is altogether the most amusing and interesting living specimen of creation ever seen.

The *Evening Post* says:

"You see a being between three and four feet high, with a head which, if subjected to the professional manipulations of Prof. Fowler, would be pronounced to have very small perceptive and intellectual faculties, without ideality, reverence or conscientiousness, with large animal propensities, and with a bump of combativeness and destructiveness which would render it unnecessary to explain the command to Peter, 'Rise, kill and eat;' nor would he have the scruples of Peter against eating things common and unclean. The head, in short, in the upper part, is the head of an animal, while the face is that of a full-blooded African, somewhat exaggerated. The 'What is it' is not inclined to stand up straight. He has no voice, or, if he has, refuses to express it, except in a singular 'cheeping' noise, and even this noise he only makes when teased. His body bends in a manner reminding one of an orang outang, and the hands are kept in a position peculiar to that species. The arms are long, slender and crooked, as are the legs. The hands are large and the heels very long. He exhibits great strength in the hands and arms, lifting himself thereby with much agility. His principal food is raw or slightly cooked meat. He has a great fondness for nuts. Judging from the expressions of his countenance, he seems rather pleased and flattered with the large attentions he receives."

The *Sunday Times* says of it:

"It is an animal which would seem to supply the link supposed by philosophers to exist between the human race and brutes. The new curiosity just added to the Museum stock seems to supply the real link between the man and the monkey. It was found in the interior of Africa, and, by good fortune, got alive to this country. It is monkey, all but the face, and that is purely human."

The New-York *Herald* says:

"WHAT IS IT?"—They have added to the list of curiosities at Barnum's Museum a most extraordinary freak of nature, consisting of a creature supposed to belong to the ourang-outang species, but having all the appearance of a human being. It stands about four feet high, and it weighs some fifty pounds; its age cannot be correctly ascertained, but it is supposed to be over twenty years. The formation of its hands, arms, and head are those of an ourang outang, but its movements are those of a human being. Those who are fond of looking at the freaks nature frequently indulges in, should step in and form for themselves an opinion as to "What is it?"

The New-York *Sun* says:

"A nondescript animal, supposed to be a connecting link in the chain of animal life between the brute and human species, is now at Barnum's Museum. The limbs cannot be straightened any more than an orang-outang, its walk in an erect position is exceedingly awkward. The ears are far too high and too much back for a negro, the arms are several inches too long, in proportion, and the jaws and teeth are entirely animal. Its eyes are bright and intelligent, but the brain is quite small, and Dan Rice in his palmiest days never could produce a heartier Jim Crow laugh than this creature gets off on the slightest occasion."

The New-York *Tribune* says:

* * * "The nondescript arrived is as lively and playful as a kitten. It seems to be a sort of cross between the ape species and the negro. The brightness of its eye and its intelligent responses to the words and motions of the person in charge at once relieve it from the imputation of imbecility."

The *Express* says:

"The animal at Barnum's is the nearest approach to human of any creature supposed to belong to the lower order of animated beings. It stands erect to the height of four feet, and weighs fifty pounds. The legs and arms seem to be shaped pretty much like those of a human being, though neither can be made as straight as the limbs of human beings generally. The legs are destitute of calves, as in the ourang-outang, and taper down from the thigh to the ankle. The feet are formed like a negro's, with the heel projecting; but the great toe is more like a thumb than a toe, and all the toes bend inward toward the sole. But the most striking part of the animal is the head and face. The bottom of the face about the mouth is comparatively broad, and tapers away toward the frontal bone, which is uncommonly narrow. The forehead also recedes. The upper part of the skull continues to narrow till at the crown it ends almost in a point. The ears are higher up and further back than is usual in the human race. The mouth is very large, and well filled with very white teeth, doubled all through. The tongue is human, but the jaws cannot close together by a quarter of an inch. The creature is speechless—making a sort of "cheeping" noise, and is always on the broad grin. It walks with awkward steps, like a child just learning on its two feet, which the exhibitor says it has lately learned—its natural method of locomotion being on all fours."

Also—Just arrived, in the steamer *Baltic*, from California, a huge and savage BLACK SEA LION, entirely different from anything ever exhibited here before.

Also, a GRIZZLY BEAR, weighing 2,000 pounds.

The management gratified at the success of their enterprise,
ANNOUNCE FOR REPETITION,
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
That surpassingly-popular, touching, amusing, and beautiful picture of Southern life,
BOURCICAULT'S FAMOUS OCTOROON!
In five Acts, and a multitude of Tableaux, from the AUTHOR'S COPY, with New Scenery, New Music, Dresses, New Effects; presented by the entire
DRAMATIC GENIUS OF THE COMPANY,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the drama of
THE DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.
After which
THE ALPINE MAID.

May be seen at all hours, the LEARNED SEAL, the wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas, and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, beautiful Aquaria.

Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13 cents; parquette, 13 cents extra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½.
UNDIMINISHED TRIUMPH.

MR. LESTER WALLACK,	MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MRS. HOEY,	MR. DYOTT,
MRS. VERNON,	MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT,	MISS MORANT,

In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. LEVERE, MR. PARSLOE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT
In the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK
AND
LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT,
entitled
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINE THOUSAND PEOPLE
have seen it.
MISS LAURA KEENE
as
EFFIE DEANS,
and
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as
JEANIE DEANS,
Supported by
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Dress Circle Seats can be secured TEN DAYS in advance. Balcony chairs, 75 cents. Sofa Seats, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
Of the Great Troupe,
Previous to their appearance at the Boston Academy of Music.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 2,
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Horsemanship and other exercises by the Company.
On SATURDAY will be given the
FAREWELL MATINEE.
ELLA ZOYARA'S BENEFIT
On Saturday evening.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS'
Engagement will commence on Monday, 5th March.

THIS EVENING, PATTI'S BENEFIT AND last night prior to her departure for London.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with a star cast, including Patti, Brignoli, Ferri, Amodio, Susini. To morrow, closing of the season, PATTI BENEFIT MATINEE—Patti's last appearance in New-York. Unequaled combination—MARTHA, ERNANI, PURITANI, GARIBALDI RATAPLAN.
For particulars see extra advertisement.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 2.
The performance will commence with the drama of
HARRY BURNHAM.
To be followed by
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
YOUNG AMERICA.

VAN AMBURGH AND CO'S. MAMMOTH MENAGERIE.
At Palace Gardens, every MORNING, AFTERNOON And EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Children under nine 15 cents.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Sixteenth week of the Great Moral Exhibition.
ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Here may be seen beasts, birds and reptiles of
EVERY VARIETY AND SPECIE; Also,
Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

ABOUT TO CLOSE—SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—9th-st., two doors east of Broadway. Explanations every day and evening by the Proprietress and Builder of the Temple. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts; children 12 cts. Lecture by Rev. J. S. DIBBL, A. M., at 3 and 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS FRIDAY, PATTI'S BENEFIT.
THE BARBER.
NOTICE.—The season will positively close on Saturday with a Grand Matinée, as the opera opens in Philadelphia on Monday next, March 5.
FRIDAY, March 2—PATTI'S BENEFIT,
PATTI'S LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
PATTI, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI.
Miss PATTI,
In addition to all the Music of the Opera, will sing, during the
CONCERT OF THE MUSIC LESSON,
Eckert's popular ECHO SONG; the popular Comic English Ballad, COMING THRO' THE RYE, and the ADELINA WALTZ.
PATTI BENEFIT MATINEE.
UNEQUALED COMBINATION; CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
AN ENTIRE OPERA.
A COMPLETE ACT FROM ANOTHER OPERA,
AND OTHER SELECTIONS.
On SATURDAY, March 3, at 1 o'clock, PATTI MATINEE. Positively the closing performance of the season, and the last appearance of Miss PATTI, Mad. COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI, JUNCA.
MARTHA, by PATTI, BRIGNOLI, STRAKOSCH, JUNCA; ERNANI, by COLSON, STIGELLI, FERRI, SUSINI; PURITANI (Liberty Duet) by AMODIO and JUNCA.
In the course of the PATTI Matinee, by general request,
MUZIO'S GARIBALDI RATAPLAN,
Sung by COLSON, STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI, JUNCA.
All Second Parts, Full Chorus
and Orchestra.
Admission $1. No reserved seats. Doors open at 12.
A great crowd being expected, ladies are particularly requested to buy their tickets in advance. They may be had at all the principal ticket offices, principal music stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Prox's and Ross'.
The Company will appear in Philadelphia on Monday, March 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
A Benefit Performance on an immense scale, which will include all the available operatic, dramatic and musical talent of the City, will be given at the Academy of Music during the first week in March.
The benefit is in aid of the widow of one of the principal agents of the Academy of Music, who died very suddenly while in the active discharge of his duties, and left four children of very tender years.

WINTER GARDEN.
The return of the
COMIC MUSE
hailed nightly by
REFINED AND CROWDED AUDIENCES,
with bursts of laughter and delight. While other theatres offer great attractions of the more solemn and sensation school, the Garden has become the home of
MIRTH AND GAIETY,
where, in the charming extravaganzas of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
and a company unequaled for their ability in this character of performance, may be found a repast of merriment and vehement jollity, presided over by some of the brightest and most genial spirits on the stage.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD,	Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND,	Mrs. W. R. BLAKE,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,	Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. HARRY PEARSON,	Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
	Mr. J. H. STODDART.

And the brilliant company of the Garden in
COMEDY,
MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
and
BURLESQUE.
TWO NIGHTS MORE,
TWO NIGHTS MORE,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 2 and 3,
Will be presented the two act comedy, received on its production, Wednesday night, with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
Entitled
THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE,
with the following cast:
The Governor, Mr. J. H. Stoddart; Hickory Short, Mr. Jefferson; Capt. Holystone, Mr. Pearson; Trevor, Mr. Davenport; Neb, Mr. Harrison; Miss Somerdown, Mrs. J. H. Allen; Letty Briggs, Mrs. John Wood, with songs and dances.
After which the Musical Extravaganza of
JENNY LIND,
In which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will give her celebrated
OPERATIC IMITATIONS.
Granby Gag..................Mr Joseph Jefferson.
On MONDAY, March 5,
THE
COMICAL,
MUSICAL,
HISTORICAL
BURLESQUE
OF
IVANHOE.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES
and
EQUESTRIAN EFFECTS.
ALL THE COMIC TALENT
of the company will be employed in rendering with proper and legitimate force the
HEARTRENDING ITALIAN DUETTS,
TERRIFIC COMBATS,
"SCENES IN THE ARENA."
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 3 Mars, 1860.
MARIE JEANNE OU LA FEMME DU PEUPLE.
Drama en 5 actes,

MASON AND THOMAS—CLASSICAL SOIREES.
CHICKERING'S CONCERT ROOM, 694 BROADWAY.
FIRST CLASSICAL SOIREE.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1860.
SIGNOR STIGELLI
has on this occasion kindly consented to appear.
MESSRS. W. MASON, THEO. THOMAS,
CARL BERGMANN, J. MOSENTHAL & G. MATSKA.
Subscriptions for the series of four soirees will be received at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', and at Mr. G. Breusing's, and Messrs. Scharfenberg and Luis' Music Stores.
One subscription ticket to the four soirees, $3; three, $7; single ticket, $1.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great farce of the DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of COUSIN DULCIMER.
Mr. W. ARLINGTON in his great original special act of the LOUISA-ANNA FLING.
Messrs. Bidoux, Willmarth, M. Lewis, R. Smith and Co. in new acts, songs, dances, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

CRAWFORD'S STATUE
"DANCING JENNY,"
ANGELINI'S STATUE "EVE."
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S STATUE "EVANGELINE."
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "BUST OF HAWTHORNE."
BARBEE'S STATUE "FISHER GIRL."
AKER'S STATUE "DEAD PEARL DIVER."
DUSSELDORFF GALLERY,
No. 548 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

DR. HENRY M. SCUDDER WILL DELIVER a lecture on India, before the Hatfield Young Men's Christian Association, on MONDAY EVENING, March 5, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th av. and 31st-st. Subject—*The Races of India, Their Languages, Curious Customs, Fakirs, Indian Hermits, Hindoo Wit and Hindoo Women.* Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Tickets may be procured at A. W. Walker's, No. 329 9th-av., and Dr. Samuel Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av., or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S GREAT LECTURE on *Humboldt*, the one he was invited not to deliver in Richmond, will be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Union of New-York, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.
WM. W. BADGER,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL DELIVER a Course of Lectures at the Polytechnic Institute Brooklyn, commencing FRIDAY EVENING, March 2. Subject to be selected by the audience. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

LECTURES AND READINGS BY J. H. SIDDONS, at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 P. M. Lecture, THE DRAMA AS IT WAS, IS, AND MAY BE.
Admission 25 cents.

DR. —— —— WILL LECTURE, THIS EVENING, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on *The Respiratory Organs and Diseases*; to be illustrated with natural preparations, manikin, &c., &c. Admission 12 cents

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

CITY TWINE MILLS,
No. 59 Ann-st., rear. Warehouse, No. 46 Beekman-st.
T. P. TRAVERS, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Twines of all descriptions.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Bone Dust, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-seasoned billiard-tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

JENKS' AUTOMATIC FLY-TRAPS.—A very little and snug mechanical trap that catches and kills flies by the quart in warm weather, for sale by the patentee, at wholesale.
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES—SURE TO give good sweet light bread, biscuit, cakes, &c.; free from drugs; put up in packages of one gross, for $1 25. For sale by all the grocers, and at wholesale by
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

TO PERSONS TRAVELING SOUTH.—BE sure to procure one of Dr. LAYARD'S Celebrated Medicinal Belts. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Broadway. A certain preventive against yellow fever, and cure for constipation and dyspepsia.

HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a head-waiter in a hotel or private family, by a young man who has the first-class references as to his abilities either in a hotel or in a private family. Address W. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS SUFFICIENTLY large to print a paper the size of the New-York *Herald*. Address, stating price and particulars, PRINTER, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

PEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE.—Rev. Drs. Spring and Hoge, pastors—one of the best in a church. Address B., Box No. 695 Post-office.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

The following is the probable list of the new Ministry: Prince [illegible], President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Prince Committine, Civil Affairs; Signor [illegible], Finances; Signor Bonnucci, Justice; Signor [illegible], Public Works; Signor Bon[illegible], Interior.

The new battalions, comprised partly of foreigners and partly of Neapolitans, had been organized; 15,000 municipal guards had been mobilised in the Abruzzi.

It was reported that the King of Naples had ordered Gen. [illegible], in case of need, to act in concert with the Pope's Gen. [illegible].

Letters from Sicily anounce that political arrests and excesses of the police were increasing. Women had been ravished and beaten by them. Political prisoners had died under torture. Several magistrates had in vain protested against these barbarous acts. A proclamation is in circulation exhorting the Sicilians to rise, and to reinvest Southern Italy with her former rights in Europe.

Private accounts from Naples, quoted in the *Times*, state that a conspiracy had been discovered among a portion of the Neapolitan army, and that it had been traced to Piedmontese agency. Naples, it was said, would address a note to the Powers complaining of these [illegible].

It was stated that the King of Naples had ordered the liberation of political prisoners arrested upon suspicion.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A Madrid telegram, of the 13th, says: "The Spanish Cabinet will listen to no proposals of peace from Morocco until Tangier has been taken, against which place military operations are to commence immediately."

Marshal O'DONNELL announces, in an order of the day, that he will continue offensive operations until the enemy shall ask mercy of Spain, and until reprisals shall have been taken for the insults of the enemy, and an indemnity obtained for the sacrifices of Spain.

The Spanish Government was about to issue notes to the amount of 200,000,000 reals, payment to be insured by the sale of national property.

TETUAN, Monday, Feb. 13.

An important engagement by the Spanish squadron is expected. Marshal O'DONNELL has ordered a reconnoissance of the Riff Pirates. The inhabitants of this town have fraternized with the Spanish soldiery. The police have Tetuan intrusted to a municipality composed of the principal inhabitants.

DENMARK.

A large majority of the members of the Diet had signed an address to the King, expressing great dissatisfaction with the results of the ordinance of 1855.

Bishop MOURAD, who was in Paris, had been asked, by telegraph, if he would undertake the formation of a new Danish Ministry with unlimited powers.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Bishop MOURAD has undertaken the formation of a new Ministry. He left Paris yesterday evening, and will arrive here at the end of the week. It is expected that M. HALL, his former colleague, will be intrusted with the portfolio of foreign affairs.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes a circular to the Protestant Consistories in Hungary, conveying the Imperial permission for them to assemble in Conference, and to decide on means to be proposed to Government for redress of their grievances.

A Vienna dispatch of the 13th says:

"The reforms promised in the Ministerial programme are about to be granted. Every Province will receive a separate Constitution and Administration, according to the wants of the different nationalities."

It was said at Vienna that a new loan was projected.

CHINA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of Feb. 14, publishes news from Peking to Dec. 4. The Prussian mission was going on well. The health of the Emperor of China had improved, and His Majesty had left his palace in the country to return to the metropolis. The rebels were not agreed among themselves, and the Imperial troops had been victorious over them. European men-of-war were off the mouth of the Pei-ho.

The Very Latest via Queenstown.

SECOND DISPATCH OF LORD ELGIN TO CHINA.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 16—A. M.

The *Times* is informed that Lord ELGIN will undertake the second mission as Plenipotentiary to China, in the hope of being able, by the influence obtained on his former visit, to secure the ratification of the treaty of Fuen Stein, and an entire cessation of hostilities.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Dresden *Journal* asserts in a letter of its Vienna correspondent that France has requested the Pope to make proposals for settling the question of the Romagna.

INDIA AND CHINA.

MADRAS, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The Governor has proceeded on a tour to the South, and will be absent two months.

The Forty-fourth and Sixty-sixth Regiments, 200 men of the First Dragoon Guards, Artillery Sappers, and the Twenty-first Regiment of Madras Light Infantry, have been ordered for service in China.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Business uninterrupted. The tonnage question is not yet settled.

BATAVIA, Thursday, Jan. 26.

The expedition to Boni was completely successful, the Chief having submitted.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "Consols, which opened firmly at yesterday's improvement, fell one-quarter per cent., but the closing prices were only one-eighth below those of yesterday. The best bills were discounted to day at 4 to 5¼ per cent., and the late stringency in the market is decreasing. There were no transactions in bullion at the Bank.

The *Times* City Article says: The English Funds opened steadily this morning, at the firm prices of yesterday, but subsequently experienced a relapse of ⅛ per cent. in consequence of the distrust indicated by themselves of any tendency to recovery on the Paris Bourse. Notwithstanding the features in the Funds, the Railway market continues comparatively firm. The final arrangement of the Account shows numerous small purchases for investment by the public during the last fortnight, which have completely cleared the Stock market.

The *Times* says the penny rate on exported and imported packages is likely to produce a sum much beyond the Chancellor's estimate.

A Committee of the Stock Exchange has been appointed to take steps for altering the law for time bargains.

It is stated that the Council for India is considering a plan for the removal of the business of the India Office to the West End.

The half-yearly dividend of the Ottoman Bank is to be at the rate of fourteen per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

[illegible] quiet at Friday's rates. Sales [illegible] bales.

Commercial News by the Edinburgh.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The funds had been heavy and lower, but on the whole there was more firmness, and the previous decline in Consols was recovered. The closing quotations were 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94¾@94⅞ for account.

The Discount market was gradually assuming a more settled appearance, and the tone was easier. The demand, however, continued good.

The Bullion operations at the Bank had become unimportant.

The rate of discount in the open market was still generally rather over the Bank minimum.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet, and there was rather less tone, but prices are nevertheless supported, and Friday's quotations are continued. The sales of the three days have been 18,000 bales, including some 3,500 on speculation and for export.

AT MANCHESTER—A fair business is being transacted for export Yarns, at last week's prices; and there is a good demand for Cloth, at rather hardening rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report more firmness throughout the country, and in some places a slight advance. Here Flour is held for full prices, but is slow of sale. American 23s.@28s. Wheat in good consumptive demand, and in some cases 1s. dearer. Red 9s. 8d.@10s. 6d. White 11s. 6d.@12s. Indian Corn in good request at an advance of 6d.@1s., closing quieter at an improvement of not more than 6d. since Friday. Yellow 33s.@33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet but unchanged. Pork steady; old American neglected. Bacon is quieter but without change in prices; Middles, 49s.@52s.; Cumberland cut, 47s.@48s. Lard quieter, but steady at 56s.@58s. 6d. Tallow quiet at 60s.@60s. 6d. for Butchers' Association. The proposed abolition of duty has had little or no effect.

PRODUCE—Resin steady at 4s. 6d. for common. Ashes—Pots advanced to 31s. 6d.@32s.; Pearls, 34s.@34s. 6d. Sugar firmer and more doing. Coffee inactive. Rice without change. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 36s. 6d.@37s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS [illegible] and fine qualities [illegible]. SUGARS quiet and unaltered. COFFEE very firm. TEA unchanged, but firm. RICE quiet. TALLOW quiet and easier. Sales at 60s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 27s. 6d. SCOTCH PIG IRON, 59s. 3d.@59s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR firm but quiet at 23s.@28s. 6d. WHEAT firm, and partially 1d. higher. Red, in bond, 10s. 6d.; White, 10s. 6d.@12s. CORN advanced 6d.@1s., closing quiet; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF quiet, holders offering freely, but showing no desire to press sales. PORK steady; old neglected. BACON steady, but quiet. LARD quiet at 56s.@58s. 6d. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered; Butchers, 60s.@60s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report RESIN steady, ASHES slightly higher; Pots 31s. 6d.@32s.; Pearls 34s.@34s. 6d. SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 36s. 6d.@37s.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market, WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency, and the finer grades were 1s. higher. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE quiet. TALLOW easier, but quotations unchanged; sales at 60s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 27s. 6d. PIG IRON steady, at 59s. 3d.@59s. 6d.

American securities unchanged.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	91¾ to 92¾	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ ct. red. 1875	75 to 77	
Do., 7 ℘ cent. red. 1875...	79 to 81	
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	89 to 91	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	45 to 43	dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ℘ cent. con. '60.	83 to 85	
Do. 8 ℘ cent., 1869	79 to 81	
Do., 8 ℘ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	80 to 82	
Do., $100 shares	30 to 35	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℘ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	45 to 50	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ℘ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	84 to 86	
Do., 7 ℘ cent., 1864	91 to 93	
Do., 7 ℘ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares	66 to 68	
New-York and Erie 1st Mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1867	87 to 89	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	80 to 85	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	64 to 66	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75, assented	28 to 32	
Do., shares, assented	8 to 10	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ℘ c't	86 to 88	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ℘ ct. Ster	91 to 93	
Do., $50 shares	34 to 36	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ℘ cent., 1860	85 to 90	
Do., 6 ℘ cent. 1870	73 to 78	
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Preparing for a War with Mexico.

Speech of Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

THE TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

Gov. HOUSTON's dispatches, which were expected by the Senate to-day, but not sent in, give thrilling but painful accounts of well-authenticated outrages upon families along the Rio Grande. Mr. BUCHANAN has an interview with Col. BRITTAN to-morrow morning, after which he agrees to communicate all the facts to the Senate; and the impression is that Mr. WIGFALL's amendment will be agreed to. It is a well-ascertained fact that the same day the Mexican forces came to the assistance of Brownsville, CORTINAS and his Staff walked the streets of Matamoras unmolested. Gen. HOUSTON urges the necessity of suspending the Neutrality laws, so far as Mexico is concerned. If this be promptly done, he thinks the evils will soon be remedied.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, of the Senate, has called for additional documents relative to the Mexican Treaty, which the State Department thinks it will require a week or ten days to copy. Hence the discussion of the treaty will be delayed for that time. Several Senators give it as their opinion that the Administration failed to give Texas any frontier protection, hoping thereby to involve us in border difficulties which would lead to war.

THE SALE OF FEDERAL ARMS.

The bill reported by Senator DAVIS, and called up to-day, proposing to sell Federal arms to the several States, will lead to a protracted and exciting debate, as the object appears to be to disarm the Federal Government, and as Senator MASON declared to-day, to arm the States for self-protection. The bill has been several times postponed in order to keep off this discussion, but it is now rapidly approaching consideration. The opponents of the bill have not yet disclosed the real points of objection. When they do the debate will be a fierce one.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Senate Committee on Public Grounds will, in a few days, report a bill enlarging the Capitol grounds by the purchase of two squares in addition to what Government already owns north and south of the present inclosure. This contracted operation will disappoint many speculators who were looking to a much larger extension. No property will be taken either east or west of the present limits.

THE PRINTERSHIP QUESTION.

The House again postponed the election of a Public Printer, and strong feeling exists against any election until after the report from the Committee on Public Expenditures. Printing corruption is now undergoing a severe ordeal here. Brigadier BOWMAN swore before the Senate Committee that he never had any contract of any kind with Mr. WENDELL about the public printing. At the same time the written agreement with WENDELL, signed and witnessed, was in possession of a Senator. Mr. BOWMAN now receives 30 per cent. of the face of the bills, and RIVES does the work for the balance.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Tribune* of this morning has a blundering dispatch about the American Minister. Señor MATA notified President JUAREZ more than six months ago, that he should retire from his mission at the earliest day possible. This is his only resignation. No misunderstanding has occurred between JUAREZ and OCAMPO. The last communication from the latter, dated Feb. 3, stated that he would leave for Washington about the 1st of March. When he arrives Señor MATA will return immediately, on account of the health of his family. Should Señor OCAMPO be delayed, then Señor MATA will leave in a few weeks to take Madame MATA to Jalapa; the climate being injurious to her health. If it is deemed necessary, Señor MATA will again return to Washington.

The State Department received dispatches to-day from Nicaragua, but they contained nothing of interest.

Gen. HERRAN writes that the treaty with New-Granada will certainly be ratified so soon as Congress meets.

The report that the Diplomatic Corps refused to participate in the ceremonies on the 22d, in consequence of the position assigned them in the procession, is erroneous. The Diplomatic Corps received no invitation to join the procession. President BUCHANAN was at fault in his remarks about their absence.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has certified to the Secretary of the Interior an aggregate of over 318,000 acres, for the benefit of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad, under the act of Congress. This is the first installment for that object.

Speaker PENNINGTON has appointed Hon. Messrs. ENGLISH, of Indiana; STANTON, of Ohio; and GARTRELL, of Georgia, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the House of Representatives.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have had the subject of the Pacific Railway under consideration, but have come to no conclusion. As a preliminary, they have instructed the Chairman, Mr. CURTIS, to ask for the printing of the several bills referred to that Committee, including that matured and agreed upon by the Select Committee last session, providing for a central route. The idea is entertained of uniting this with a central route. The plan of aid is in the form of postal and transportation advances by the United States Government and by private means, and is now the generally conceded plan of construction.

J. W. DEKRAFT is appointed Chief Clerk of the Land Office.

If the present disposable military force should be found insufficient to protect the frontier of the Rio Grande, the President will bring, it is said, the subject to the attention of Congress in a special message. In the absence of the necessary information relative to events in that quarter, members generally are not willing to make an appropriation to bring the mounted regiment of Texan Volunteers, heretofore authorized, into the service, nor to resort to any other measures.

The bill reported by JOHN COCHRANE to-day, from the Committee on Commerce, enacts that every master, officer, seaman, &c., on American vessels, who, during their voyage, shall, by promise of marriage or otherwise, seduce any female passenger, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by a fine of $1,000, but his subsequent marriage to the party seduced may be pleaded in bar of conviction. It also prohibits officers, seamen and others, from visiting or frequenting such parts of the vessel as may be assigned to emigrant passengers, except by direction or permission of the master, the penalty being the forfeiture of the wages of the voyage. Masters are prohibited from giving such permission, except for the performance of necessary duties, under a penalty of fifty dollars fine for each offence. The fine for the seduction of a passenger may, in the discretion of the Court, be appropriated to the use of her child or children. [illegible] must be brought within a year.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE has given notice of a bill for the [illegible] of human life on board of steamboats [illegible] passengers between the City of New-York and Staten Island.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

The Senate met at noon.

The attendance was very slim.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill to extend the benefits of the Swain Land act to Oregon and Minnesota.

The motion was carried and the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) offered modified resolutions in place of those heretofore offered by him, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to amend the act regulating the collection of duties on imports, etc. It alters the time in which the Collector of a port takes possession of a vessel from five days to one.

The motion was carried and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) the Military Academy Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment appropriating one million one hundred thousand dollars for the support of a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend the frontier of Texas, in pursuance of the act of 1858.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) thought it out of order.

Mr. WIGFALL said it was in order under the rules, as it carried out the provisions of the existing law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he would like the matter referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, so they could report upon it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that unless the Government act speedily, Texas would act for herself, bringing on a state of war between this country and Mexico. He urged the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) wanted to reduce, not increase, the army. There were now plenty of troops to protect the frontier. He thought there was no necessity for a regiment, until the existing force was shown to be insufficient.

Mr. WIGFALL said they had a line of frontier of one thousand miles, for the defence of which there were three companies of cavalry, numbering in all 149, and 192 other troops. They need troops there, because the northern frontier is in a state of war. This measure meets the approbation of the Government, and the regiment would have been called into the service but for its embarrassment. Women were outraged, stripped, and left to come home without clothing. If this occurred on any other frontier, public indignation would come down on those who opposed the appropriation.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said as far as his belief was concerned, sufficient money had been expended on contracts to have raised and maintained one regiment for a year.

Mr. WIGFALL asked the Senator not to talk till the hour was up and thus defeat the appropriation. If it was wrong vote it down.

Mr. FESSENDEN said we must debate the proposition. The Presidential election is approaching. The Administration neglected to protect the frontiers, and then charged the consequences on the Republicans. Besides, it was to press upon them other measures which he could not speak of in open session, and besides, he wanted to hear from the Government on the subject. Let the President tell us what he needs, and why no troops can be spared to protect the frontiers. In matters of this sort let us proceed in a regular manner.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply to Mr. HALE, said that not more than 11,000 men of all arms were available for actual service. The Committee on Military Affairs had not reported a bill on the subject, which was under consideration, for the reason that they had not heard from the War Department. It was known that Mexican marauders invaded Texas. Texas had retaliated, and unless this state of things is terminated, an actual state of war will exist between the two countries. The fact stared us in the face that a portion of our country was invaded, and if Congress did nothing war would result.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) said they had no reason to suppose that the President regarded any such measure necessary. He wanted to hear from him. It was altogether wrong for us to initiate a matter of this sort. The President had control of the Army and Navy, and he suggested it should come from him. If Texas was necessitated to call out troops to protect her borders, the fault was with the President, who had neglected his duty. It was not according to the scheme of our Government that a State should act for herself and then ask the Government to foot the bill.

Mr. MASON said the President had not been tardy, as the Senator from Kentucky represented. At the last Session the President recommended three or four new Regiments, but Congress did not carry out his wishes. They did authorize three Regiments of Volunteers, but did not provide any appropriation. All that was desired now was an appropriation of money to carry out an existing law. There was ample and urgent reasons for passing this measure. The representations received here were that the people of Texas thought the only way to put an end to the difficulties was to seize the Northern provinces of Mexico, and they would do it unless Congress acted. We then would either have to make war on Texas to release Mexico, or war on Mexico to protect Texas. All that was now asked for was to provide for calling out one of the regiments already authorized by law.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator from Virginia admitted there was a communication from the Governor of Texas in the hands of the President relative to the difficulty on the frontier, and yet he made us no communication on the subject. He inferred from the Senator's remarks that the President was so much offended because his recommendations at the last Session were not carried out that he would not make any further recommendation, though a State of the Confederacy was actually invaded.

Mr. MASON denied that his remarks were susceptible of such an inference. He had said that night before last the President received such information from the Governor of Texas as satisfied him that the Senators from Texas were right in asking an appropriation.

Mr. FESSENDEN wished to do the Senator from Virginia no injustice, still he thought the President remiss in not informing the Senate what measure he thought necessary for the defence of the frontier. The Senate could not be expected to act on newspaper reports and statements of individuals. He believed the Texas frontier was purposely neglected, to produce a war with Mexico, in order that certain ulterior purposes might be accomplished. He feared the difficulties had been purposely fomented by the people of Texas, and he charged that the President had grossly neglected his duty.

The special order, Mr. BROWN's resolutions, coming up, they were postponed till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) the Homestead Bill was made the special order for Wednesday at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. DOUGLAS discussed Mr. WIGFALL's amendment. He took it for granted that Texas would send troops to the Rio Grande. The only question was whether they should be under a State or Federal authority. He preferred the latter, and therefore urged the immediate passage of the amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WIGFALL said this was one of the cases of pressing necessity which admitted of no delay. He had most incontestible evidence of this necessity, and the same character of evidence has been accumulating in the War Department for the last three or four months.

Mr. FESSENDEN said as the War Department made no recommendation to the Senate, it must not believe the evidence.

Mr. WIGFALL said that that inference was incorrect. There could be no doubt of the existence of a state of war on the Rio Grande, and action should be promptly taken.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs was lost.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if the same proposition was before the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS said the Committee were awaiting a report from the War Department.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to postpone till next week.

Mr. GWIN thought it better to refer to a Committee, and not to postpone.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said the Governor of Texas asked protection, and the Senators from Texas were demanding the same. He thought the facts were well known, and he should vote for the appropriation. The Administration has grossly neglected the State of Texas, but he would not imitate its example. He would not stand on technical points, but would vote for the appropriation, and take the responsibility. The whole military department of the Government was grossly mismanaged. The Army should be removed from Utah, where they were only enriching the Mormons by their presence.

Mr. HALE said he had arrived at a different conclusion. He believed the Administration inefficient, and therefore would not vote to place $1,100,000 in its hands. What on earth was the army doing? What was it for? As soon as a little difficulty arises, an increase is asked for. He would vote against this amendment, and would vote against appropriating another dollar for West Point. He was in favor of abolishing that institution. In 1840 there was a test vote in the lower House which declared, by a vote of 97 to 70, that it was inexpedient to maintain the Military Academy. He at that time acted on instructions from the Democratic Legislature of New-Hampshire, which was then called the South Carolina of the North. He was not a candidate for the Presidency, and therefore what he said was not to be taken as the programme of any political movement.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs. Carried.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourns it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.) opposed the motion. Friday had been set apart for private bills. There were one hundred and fifty of them on the calendar which ought to be acted upon.

The motion was lost.

Mr. GWIN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Military Academy bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He said it was never usual to refer appropriation bills to any other Committee but that of Finance.

Pending this, on motion of Mr. DAVIS, the bill authorizing the sale of arms to the States and requiring the Superintendents of Armories to be appointed from the Ordnance Corps, was taken up.

Mr. HALE opposed the taking of the appointment of Superintendents from civilians, and read extracts from a report made in the House some years ago in support of his position.

Mr. DAVIS replied, controverting the facts stated in the report referred to by the Senator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the first section entirely, saying arms could be better made in private establishments.

A long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. MASON said Virginia had found it necessary, owing to the relations the States now bore to each other, to appropriate $500,000 for the purchase of arms, and would continue that from year to year until she was prepared for any emergency. She had sent to Europe for estimates, and would be very cautious how she bought arms made in the Northern section of the Confederacy. He denied that arms made in private factories were equal to those made under the supervision of officers of the Army, whose word as men of honor was better than any bond.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed the bill. It would bring the Government into competition with private individuals. If officers of the army are so much superior, better give them all the posts in the Government. With no disrespect to them, he would say that the word of a private citizen was quite as reliable. He would never vote to put officers of the Army in civil employments.

Mr. DAVIS made a sharp reply.

Mr. PUGH said the tone of the Senator's remarks was improper. He had a right to make objections to any bill, and should do so.

After further debate, Mr. FESSENDEN said he had an amendment to present, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 1.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) rose to a question of privilege, desiring to reply to the censures cast on the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the statue of WASHINGTON.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH, LOVEJOY, CRAWFORD and others objected.

Mr. ADRAIN thought it most unjust to the character of the Committee and of this House that some explanation was not permitted to be made, when censure has been cast on the Committee by Mr. CARTER's resolution.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) desired to answer the reflections cast upon him in connection with the resolution.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) called him to order.

The Speaker said Mr. CARTER's resolution was not in possession of the House, objections having heretofore been made to its reception.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back with amendments the bill to establish an Assay Office at St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of abolishing a portion of the land offices, or reducing the expenses connected with that branch of business.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the safety of passengers on boats propelled in whole or part by steam.

A brief running debate ensued, in which the propriety of placing the bill in a position to be reached with a view to its passage was generally admitted, when its further consideration was postponed for three weeks.

The resolution offered by Mr. CURTIS yesterday was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing eleven of the principal Committees to employ one clerk each at $4 per day.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the better protection of female immigrants on the high seas. He caused to be read a memorial of the New-York Emigrant Commissioners, showing the abuses committed by captains and others on such passengers. The bill had the sanction of the Senate and two Committees of this House.

The bill was read. It makes the violation of a female or connection with her under promise of marriage, threats, or exercise of authority, or by solicitation, gifts or presents, a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Further proceedings in regard to the bill were terminated by the expiration of the morning hour.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The bill to carry into effect the treaties with the Indians of Oregon and Washington, ratified in March last, was taken up.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.) would not vote another dollar for ratifying these treaty stipulations until he was satisfied the South were to have equal rights in the Territories. He believed that it was the purpose of the Republican Party to exclude her.

No action was taken on the bill.

The Committee rose with the view of proceeding to the election of a Printer, that being the special order.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.) moved to postpone the election until to-morrow, saying that five Democrats and two Republicans were absent who had not paired off. Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.) favored this, saying that he and others did not know that the election was set for to-day as the special order.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) remarked that the gentleman might have known it.

Mr. HOUSTON said there were a thousand things they ought to know, but did not know.

Mr. KILGORE replied that he at least knew his duty here.

Mr. HOUSTON said the gentleman ought to be beaten with many stripes for his encroachments upon the rights of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. KILGORE—The charge is unfounded.

Mr. HOUSTON—You are a living evidence of the fact.

Here there were loud calls of "Order, order."

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) favored a postponement of the election, as a vote to-day can and will be prevented by dilatory motions.

Mr. BRANCH was willing to compromise, with the understanding that a vote be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow, after a call of the House.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) objected, saying that to-morrow would be the first private bill day.

It was finally agreed to postpone the matter till to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) addressed the House on the Slavery question, which, in his view, presented the breakers on which the ship of State was likely to be shattered into a thousand fragments. Could this momentous question be settled in the Union, preserving all the rights of all the States? Corrupt demagogues, designing politicians, and unscrupulous partisans had so exasperated one section of the country against the other that there was no longer either harmony or confidence, and reconciliation seemed impossible. As a Southern man he had looked upon this general distrust and antagonism with forebodings, but he had indulged a hope that some combination of fortuitous circumstances would arrest this condition of things. This hope had been sadly disappointed. Whose fault was it? The South never demanded more than her rights under the Constitution, while the North had evinced a disposition to trample all these rights under foot, and her continual aggressions had culminated at last in the triple crimes of murder, insurrection and treason perpetrated by JOHN BROWN. This extraordinary attempt to subvert the institutions of the South, was the legitimate result of the teachings of Northern sentiment. Whilst the irrepressible conflict was waged on the one hand, on the other the sapping and mining process was pursued, all for the purpose of bringing about ultimate Abolition. He indulged in no menace. Too much of that had been heard on both sides, but he warned gentlemen of the Republican side that they must speedily pause in their career or expect to see this confederacy rent asunder as if by the bolt from Heaven. He was not surprised that the disunion threats of a certain class of Southern politicians excited only derision, but those who say least would be found the most potent and dangerous adversaries, and the indorsement of the Helper book, the JOHN BROWN invasion, and the emissaries detected in the South, and properly punished, had done more to weaken the bonds of the Union in the last twelve months, than all else within his memory. These events had aroused in his people a spirit hard to allay. Many of their merchants had ceased to visit Northern marts, and their business men and artisans were taking measures to secure commercial independence, well assured that political independence must easily follow. They were no longer to remain mere cotton growers and producers for the North. The hardy mountaineer would grasp his rifle still more firmly when he learned that the North is still aggressive, and that territorial restriction and emancipation are the order of the day. He knew they were not to be benefited by turning loose a horde of lazy free negroes, and that the honor of their wives and daughters would not be safe an hour if all restraints were removed from the slave population. Thus all classes were ready to meet the issue if it were forced upon them, and would not shrink from it. They were lovers of the Constitution, and were willing to maintain it in its integrity, but would never submit to have it explained away under the cry of Union. If the aggressions were continued under that cry, they would meet it with the slogan "The South," "the South." The Union without the Constitution had no charms for them, and if Northern hostility went a step further, all the powers of earth could not keep this Union together. They had heard vain-glorious boasting about coercing the South, and putting eighteen millions of the North against eight millions of the South; but the North had no eighteen millions, while the South had a population of twelve millions. In a crusade of this kind the North proper would stand alone. The great Northwest, bound to the South as with hooks of steel by the great river of the West, would desert her, while the Pacific States, upon the principle of self-preservation, would take care of themselves. The South would stand firm, united and invincible, while the Northern States, even granting the eighteen millions, would be divided among themselves. The South had faithful allies there, true to the Constitution and the Union, and they would be no idle spectators. The North would be left, when the hour of coercion arrives, with even less population than the South. The issue of arms, the gage of battle would be accepted without hesitation, and the South would meet the North in the open field. The South could sustain more men in the field than the North. Her four millions of slaves alone would enable her to support an army of half a million. They could raise a yearly revenue on imports of forty million dollars, or if their ports were blockaded by the Navy of the North, they could raise nearly as large a sum by taxation. Would the millions at the North, thrown out of employment by secession, rush to the battle-field for employment? Would their strikers for higher wages turn upon their best customers, and butcher the men from whose trade they derive their subsistence? Where was the population to support the taxation which the South could lay with impunity upon her unresisting slaves? The miscalled free labor of the North, really slaves to capital, would not submit to taxation. The people of the North were worse than mad to agitate Slavery further, and doubly mad to talk about coercing the people of the South. When the sun should set upon this confederacy it would put back the march of time in the progress of free and enlightened Government more than two hundred years. There would be a confederacy in the North, one in the South, another in the Northwest—the ally of the South. And still another on the far Pacific, destined to be the mightiest and grandest of all; or, if this should not happen, they could see in the present state of Mexico what is to be the sad and ruined future of our now happy and prosperous country. Whose fault was it? The North had ever been and was now the aggressor. Their cry about the opening of the African Slave-trade was all demagoguism. Not three thousand voters in South Carolina were in favor of it, and in his own, Greenville District, he knew of but two. The people knew that that would be the worst calamity that could befall the institution of Slavery. At a meeting called in favor of the project near Charleston, after extensive advertising and great parade, only one hundred and seventy-five persons could be got together, and part of these were opposed to the object of the meeting. But the North refused to render back escaped slaves, and kept in good faith no solitary compromise. Aggression was her watchword, and if the South continued to complain she was met by scoffs and insults, and threats of coercion. This was arousing in the quiet men at the South a spirit of determined resistance. They were crying, "Let us settle this question at once, and, if need be, draw the sword, and throw away the scabbard." If the sentiments contained in the Helper book, and the programme marked out by Mr. SEWARD, were found to indicate truly the sentiment of the North, then nineteen-twentieths of his constituents were in favor of disunion without an hour of unnecessary delay; and if this course of insult and aggression was pursued, though he claimed to be a Constitution and Union-loving man, he would return to his constituents himself to sound the alarm, and kindle with his own hands the beacon fires on hill-tops, and maintain the rights of the South with flaming dagger and blazing torch. His cry should be, "To arms!" It was the hope of the South, a few weeks ago, that Virginia would take the lead in some measures for the protection of Southern interests, but from present indications there was no likelihood of immediate action. As near as he could understand the present position of Virginia, she tenders to the North again the issue of the ballot-box in the coming Presidential election. He and his people would accept that issue, and planting themselves under the standard of the great Democratic Party of the South, would make an effort to elect the man, whoever he might be, who should be nominated by that party at Charleston. If they went down in that struggle, they would unite in such action as the exigency required. He defended his vote for Mr. MCCLERNAND for Speaker, which had been denounced by a Democratic paper in his district, as an Anti-Slavery Squatter-Sovereignty vote. Mr. MCCLERNAND had voted steadily with the Southern State-Rights Democracy, and was voted for by them in return. He was in favor of the annexation of Cuba, with her institutions, and regarded Slavery in the Territories as a strictly judicial question. His past record on the Slavery question showed him to be as sound as JAMES K. POLK, and even sounder than JAMES BUCHANAN. He voted for him in good faith for the sole purpose of defeating the Republicans, and if one of his peers should question his motives, he would answer with a monosyllable. He was identified with the State-Rights Democracy of the South, approved the recent letter of the Governor of South Carolina to the Governor of Maryland, in regard to the proposed Conference of Southern States, and regretted that measure had not been brought about.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STRIKE.

State of the Movement at Lynn—Mass Meeting of the Strikers at Lyceum Hall, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNN, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 28, 1860.

A prominent feature of the scene before me is the quantity of knit hoods which have taken the place of bonnets in this and many of the manufacturing towns. The Hall seats fourteen hundred people, and while every seat is filled, the aisles and platform are occupied by those of the female workers who sympathize in this earnest movement. Prominent upon the platform is NAPOLEON WOOD, who you will remember led the onslaught upon the Boston Police, and was locked up therefor in Salem jail; also Messrs. DRAPER and DILLON, the master spirits in the men's strike here and elsewhere, and Mr. OLIVER, who aids the elderly females, presides, and keeps order.

After some preliminary exercises, Mr. ALONZO G. DRAPER, who was the originator and subsequent promoter of the strike among the jours, was introduced and made a few very pertinent and sensible remarks. His object was to induce the ladies to adhere to the strike—and not only until they obtained the advance they desired for themselves, but until the bosses had signed the paper giving the men *their* advance. Mr. DRAPER's theory is, that if the women refuse to bind and stitch, the bosses can't send the work out of town to be finished. He stated that the bosses are embarrassed for funds to meet their notes with, and the only way they can raise money even for their temporary purposes is by selling their stock, and when that is sold what can they do? And he knew, from personal conversation with some of the bosses, that they are willing to pay the rates desired, but are not willing to *sign the bill of wages*, as that would seem to be lowering themselves. He had reports from the following towns in New-Hampshire and Maine—namely, Portland, Portsmouth, Great Falls, Hamilton, Farmington, Dover and Salmon Falls, in all of which strikes have taken place. "We intend to make Lynn a society town, similar to Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis. By society or trade town is meant one in which an association bind themselves to take work from no 'boss' who gives employment to any outsider. We wish to effect something which will be of permanent and lasting benefit, not an aid which will be merely temporary." At the conclusion of Mr. DRAPER's address he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

Since the meeting I have seen one of the "bosses," who denies the statement of DRAPER *in toto*. He says the majority of the bosses have cash enough on hand to meet their engagements for four months ahead. As to the statement in regard to the bosses being desirous of compromising, I would state that I have found to-day an entirely different sentiment prevails. The bosses seem determined to hold out to the bitter end, and their action will, undoubtedly, be a concerted one.

The Chairman, Mr. W. OLIVER, in commencing the arduous duties of the evening, announced that "order was nature's first law," and that order he must have; said he, "Let us do things to-night, but don't have no wranglin."

You will remember that at the last meeting a list of prices was presented by the Committee, to which some objection was made on account of the high rates, the fear being that the bosses would pay no attention to them for that reason. Conseqently, the Committee presented a lower list. On the comparative merits of the two lists arose an animated and excited discussion. It was reported that the two lists had been shown to the bosses, and they considered the first one entirely beyond bounds, and would on no account accede to it. The idea of consulting the manufacturers was considered absurd by the leaders. Do we want, said one, to please the bosses?—if so, why strike at all? We are in for risin', and not for sinkin'. Reason, however, seemed entirely misled by enthusiasm—half-a-dozen talked at once, some relating their experiences, others exhorting to hold fast, and the Chairman frantically pacing the platform, with mallet in hand, vainly endeavoring to keep order. Of course, the highest list of rates was almost unanimously adopted.

Committees were then appointed to visit Salem, Marblehead and other places, to assure the female strikers there of the hearty sympathy of their Lynn sisters, and to secure their coöperation in future movements. It was then proposed that the girls all strike for the aforementioned list on a certain day, and that they turn out in procession, clothed in calico gowns and hoods. To this idea many objections arose. 'Twas too muddy, too public, too bold and unlady like. The Chairman rather threw cold water on it, and by a vote they decided not to have a procession. The vote was doubted, and a reconsideration was asked. Mr. DILLON made a capital speech in favor of the demonstration, urging them to strike for freedom now, as their fathers did before them. He thought it was a false modesty which would allow a woman to tag a procession of men through the streets, and would prevent her joining hand in hand with her husband, her brother or her lover, and, marching by his side, *show* him that she appreciated and admired his independence. He was ashamed of a woman who would urge her friends to strike, and back down herself from the consequences. His speech made a decided sensation. He was followed by a Mrs. DAMON, who, in a voice tremulous with emotion, stated that she was the wife of a poor man who for nine years had worked hard and [illegible] to [illegible]. She wanted to cheer his heart, to hold up his hands, to prove to him that her interest and his were blended, and that she honored him for his spunk. Therefore it was that with all her soul and body she was in for the strike, procession and all.

This speech did the business. The Chairman relented, the girls cried, the reporters sat silent, infused with the spirit of the scene, and the vote being again put a tremendous aye filled the spacious building, and resounding far and near, was answered by three cheers and a tiger from the hundreds of men outside, who were anxiously awaiting the result.

Mail hour arrives, and I will defer my account of the further proceedings of the evening, and of the banner presentation to-day, followed by a collation on the green, until my next.

That the strike is on the increase is undoubtedly correct.

HOWARD.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—REDUCTION IN FARES.—Alderman CHARLICK, who for a year past has been the principal proprietor of the Flushing Railroad, has sold out his interest to E. D. LITCHFIELD, Esq. The new proprietor appears to meet with a very favorable reception, and yesterday he responded to the good feeling expressed, and to the wishes of those interested, by making a considerable reduction in the commutation fares, which will doubtless tend to a large increase of travel. The through fare is reduced from $90 to $65 a year, and quarterly and monthly tickets are correspondingly lower. This is an unusual change—the general rule being to go to higher instead of lower rates.

EXPLOSION OF A PISTOL.—A man named WYTE was fatally injured in a house at the corner of Pacific and Hoyt streets, on Wednesday night by the accidental discharge and bursting of a pistol which he held in his hands. One hand was so badly shattered that it was amputated yesterday. His head is also much injured.

GRAND LARCENY.—Two Germans, WILLIAM and PETER ECKERT were arrested in Jersey City on Wednesdhy on a charge of stealing property and money to the value of several hundred dollars, from No. 255 Grand-street, Eastern District. They were committed for examination.

FIRE.—Two sheds at Bay Ridge, owned by JOHN BENNETT, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with a wagon and other property valued at $500. Insured in the Putnam Insurance Company.

VIOLATING CITY ORDINANCES.—During the last month the Police of the Third Precinct have reported 705 persons for violating city ordinances.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—W. C. McKeever, John M. Phyfe, Samuel Kupper, and 13 steerage. From Havana—W. Maguire, Leon Dury, G. Brownlit, G. P. Negretta, Charles Lelie M. White, W. McGrachy, Vicente Dauning, M. Souther, M. Jones, W. Cochrane, J. Millet, and 8 steerage.

MARCH 1.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—C. G. Robbins, C. Gillespie, Mr. Lilian and lady, Mr. Hochsteller, T. S. Tereira, C. J. Palin, John Mason, W. Gergie, Moses Cohan, Mr. Hartrowich and Bro., Mr. Morris and lady, H. S. Landoh, Mr. Bowie, Mr. Scott and lady, Hein Straus, N. Merredith, Miss McKelrie, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss E. Barness, Miss B. Mainsta, Miss McCulloch, Mr. Edward Hooper, Rev. Mr. Barnwell, Miss E. Hempsted, Mrs. Kidney and family, Mr. Joseph Balanteren, and 170 in steerage.

In bark Mendi, from Liberia, W. C. A.—Rev. G. Hubbard, lady and servant; J. E. Messien, J. D. Johnson, Dr. C. B. Dunbar, S. H. Williams, and 7 in steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 1.—*In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg and Southampton.*—A. Gross, M. M. Westerkamp, J. S. Talbot, Miss Talbot, F. E. Schirtte, Schiffner, E. Ditmarsh, C. Wickorts, C. J. Schumacker, W. Leopold, J. F. Huntington, H. T. Meake, H. Grossman, H. Linn and lady, H. Jerrby, Mrs. S. Louwenstein, H. Rheydt, W. Ochs, F. Raab and lady, C. Garrel, L. Jankauer, C. Mabley, C. Rechnewsky, W. Mannheimer, W. Mancin, E. Vashen, W. Eygreber, lady and 3 children; J. S. Lesly, Hermann Sess, lady and infant; J. Elvifloz, lady and child; J. Cadendorp, W. Sechre, J. Jones, H. C. Popp, B. Lampe, C. Coulet, and others in steerage. Total, 112.

MARCH 1.—*In steamship Prince Albert for Galway*—Dr. Barron, Mrs. Kavannah, 3 children and servant; J. Cleland, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, Albany; Miss Snowden and servant, do.; Dr. Hill, Mr. Dunn. Third class 87.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 33 | Sun sets.... 5 51 | Moon sets.... 3 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 25 | Gov. Island. 3 14 | Hell Gate.... 4 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Prince Albert, (Br.,) Prowse, Galway, A. Holland & Co.; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Enterprise, McLeon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Essex, Ray, Havana, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Restless, Lathrop, St. Martha, &c., ———; Luconia, (Hold.) Hulshoff, Charleston, Funch & Meinke; St. Thomas, (packet, Ham.,) Funch & Meinke.

Brigs E. A. Reed, Crane, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; S. Peters, Lord, Nuevitas, C. & E. J. Peters; Carlos Henriques, (Venz.,) Herrera, Cuidad Bolivar, Riera & Theband.

Schooner E. Lameyer, Bailey, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; John Stetson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; A. Van Clief, Holmes, Petersburgh, C. H. Pierson; Iris, Cook, Washington, Dowling, Corners & Co.; P. Boice, Boice, Charleston, Doiner & Potter; C. A. Heckscher, Stubbs, Sagua le Grand, C. H. Pierson & Co.; R. Mowe, Holmes, St. John, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Athol, Balsen, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; E. A. De Hart, Lowe, Bath, Post, Small & Co.; Hanover, Eyres, Cape Palmas, Abranches, Almeida & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Harrison, New-Orleans Feb. 20, and arr. at Havana on the 23d, at 5 P. M., after an unusually boisterous passage. Here she transferred the mails and passengers for California to steamship Daniel Webster, and left for this port at 8 A. M. 24th. The Empire City has experienced moderate weather since leaving Havana. At 10 A. M. on the 24th passed brig Keying 12 miles from Havana; same day, at 4 P. M., passed ship Emily A. Hall 60 miles from Havana. On the evening of the 25th, at 9 o'clock, exchanged signals with steamship Northern Light, bd. to New-York. On the 28th, at noon, lat. 36 56 N., lon. 73 50 W., passed brig Ada Swift and clipper ship David Brown, both of New-York, and bd. to the northward. The E. C. had on freight from New-Orleans $40,000 to Metropolitan Bank.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br., screw,) Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Anchored, last night, near the Narrows.

Ship Mary Ogden, Loveland, Antwerp Jan. 6, and Flushing 11th, with mdse. to George Bulkley. Feb. 17, David Ercuis, of Beekman, N. Y., who had been put on board sick by the Consul, died of consumption.

Bark Mendi, McIntyre, Liberia, W. C. A., 51 ds., with palm oil, ivory, &c., to T. W. Bayard & Co. Experienced some heavy weather. On the 24th Feb., lat. 38, lon. 72, experienced a heavy blow from S. W. to N. W.; split topsails and forestaysail. Jan. 13, Mrs. Christiana Roberts, passenger, died of dysentery.

Bark Virginia, Hill, Cumberland Harbor Feb. 15, with sugar, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Isabel, Beurmann, Tamss, Port-au-Prince Feb. 16, with coffee, logwood and honey to Delafield & Wilson. Feb 16, 25 miles from Port au Prince, spoke bark Chas. E. Lex, hence bd. in; brig John Boynton, do., do., and schr. Gen. Vezie, do., do. Jan. 18, on the outer passage, Thomas B. Solley, of Pittsfield, Mass., fell overboard while hooking on the fore bowline, blowing a fresh gale at the time, the mate sick, and the men aloft furling sails, could not save him.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda 17 ds., in ballast, to Smith, Jones & Co. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage. Feb. 15, lat. 34 05, lon. 65 30, exchanged signals with an Am. schooner, strg. S. E., showing a white flag with red border, with red letter G or C in it. Feb. 18, lat. 35, lon. 64 29 W., telegraphed ship Mohongo, bd. E.; her number was 2d distingd. pennant 7, 2 8, 3.

Schr. Mary E. Parmerly, Gascon, Washington, N. C., with naval stores.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Taylor, Morehead City, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to D. C. Murray.

WIND—During the day light, from S. E., with fog.

Below.

Ship Christiana, Monk, London, and Dartmouth Jan. 8, with mdse. to C. Grinnell.

Ship Rock Light, (of Bath,) Hadley, Liverpool Jan. 6.

Ship Bernard, (of Bath,) Hubbard, from Charleston.—(By steamtug William Foulkes, Capt. Morrell.)

Also, Br. brig Brothers, Blaisdell, from Matanzas.

Ship David Brown, Behm, Whampoa Nov. 22.

Bark Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au Prince, with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Graeves.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, from Bremen.

Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo, with coffee, skins, &c., to Maitland & Phelps.

Schr. Marshall, Chichester, from Richmond, and several others, all at anchor near the Hook, in the fog.

Schr. Harriet, Young, of Taunton, from Mansanilla.

Schr. Clara, Putnam, Jacmel.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, March 1, sunset.—A ship, in tow, coming in near the Bar, and a brig coming in past the Hook. Wind light, S. Weather cloudy.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—Arr. ship Mongolia, Melcher, from Liverpool; bark Wm. and J. Lane, Cobb, from New-Orleans; brig Angeline Avery, Wotten, from Cienfuegos. Below—Ship George Turner, from New-Orleans. Off Highland Light—Bark Atlas, from New-Orleans, having got off Chatham Beach.

March 1.—Arr. ship Bullion, Hodgeden, from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—The ship Samuel Lawrence, from Havana, has arr., leaking badly.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 29.—The ship Gondar, at this port, passed, Jan. 26, lat. 42, lon. 16 10, a large ship, water logged, with part of her masts standing—supposed to be British.

Miscellaneous.

The Spanish brig Victoria, previously reported ashore in Chesapeake Bay, is full of sand, and will prove a total loss; a very small portion of her cargo has been saved.

The brig Sutton, previously reported ashore on Body Island, has both masts gone.

THE SCHOONER B. S. JOHNSON.—NORFOLK, March 1.—The schr. B. S. Johnson, which was run into and lost, has been found 40 miles off Cape Henry in a perpendicular position, with her starboard quarter out of the water. She lies immediately in the track of the steamers going South.

Spoken, &c.

Champion—schr., of Wilmington, N. C., strg. S. E., Feb. 20, lat. 28, lon. 63.

Dirigo—bark, of New-York, hence for New-Orleans, Feb. 27, lat. 36, lon. 73.

Havana—brig, of Boothbay, strg. S. E., Feb. 22, lat. 36 30, lon. 63.

Leonard Berry—brig, Frith, from St. Mary's for St. Jago, was seen, Feb. 15, off Cumberland Harbor.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Feb. 16, brigs War Eagle, Williams, for Philadelphia, to sail Feb. 19; Pilot, Fish, for Boston, do., do.; Bird of the Wave, do. 21st.

At Bermuda, Feb. 18, brig Truxillo, Misliken, to sail for Jacksonville next day; ship Hero, repg.; ship Ladoga, of Boston, wtg.

At Cumberland Harbor, Feb. 15, brigs Walter Baine, (Br.,) from St. Jago, for Greenock in 4 ds.; Misterio, (Span.,) for Charleston in 2 ds.